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Soviets Still Holding Nazis West of Dnieper River

London, Aug. 27.

THE Russian High Command communique briefly announces that last night fighting continued along the whole front.

The Russians report further successes at sea. Two more enemy transports have been sunk. One vessel was of about 2,000 tons, and was sunk by a Russian submarine.

The German High Command has just issued one of its special announcements claiming that the 22nd Soviet Army was encircled and annihilated east of Velliki-Lukii, but only after most violent fighting. Over 30,000 prisoners and 400 guns fell into German hands, it is reported. The announcement added that Soviet dead are estimated to be more than 40,000.

In the sector around Gomel, there is no definite news about counter-attacks by the Russians. The Germans claim to have captured Dniepropetrovsk, but this has not been confirmed by the Russians. If correct, this does not mean that the Germans have crossed the Dnieper, as this important town and steel centre is on the west bank of the river.

In the north, the only news from the Russians relates of a large-scale air attack on Leningrad. Moscow, however, says that not a single bomb was dropped on Leningrad. Earlier, it was said that 101 enemy planes have been destroyed in this region in the past few days.

Fierce Battles

While the Russians merely stated that fierce fighting continued on the entire front all day yesterday, the German High Command in a special announcement from Hitler's headquarters claimed the capture of Dniepropetrovsk (formerly Yakaterinoslav) the important city of over 500,000 inhabitants on the west (right) bank of the Dnieper in the centre of its bend.

The German statement said that "fast units of General Kleist's Panzer army took by assault the bridgehead and town of Dniepropetrovsk after heavy fighting. The enemy has thus lost his last strong point on the west bank of the Dnieper below Kiev.

"During the attack on the Dnieper bend, General Kleist's Panzer army has, since the battle of Uman, taken a total of 83,596 prisoners, 465 guns, 199 tanks and innumerable other war material," the communique added.

The announcement was broadcast with the usual accompaniment of fanfares.

The latest communique of the Soviet Information Board issued at midnight yesterday stated:—"During August 26, our troops stubbornly fought the enemy along the whole front.

"According to precise data now available, in the course of August 24, 63 German planes were brought down, not 46, as previously reported. We lost 18 planes.

"During the last two days, Soviet airmen guarding the approaches to Leningrad brought down in air combat and destroyed on aerodromes 101 Fascist aircraft."—Reuter.

Soviet Attacks

London, Aug. 27.

"Pravda" yesterday reported that a vigorous Russian counter-offensive had resulted in recapture of a large city somewhere in White Russia.

The city had been in German hands five days before Russian tanks, infantry and cavalry, supported by aviation, stormed the city and reconquered it street by street.

The "Red Star," Russian army organ, reported enormous German and Rumanian losses in the battle for Odessa. Total or partial destruction of at least five Rumanian infantry and two German tank divisions were claimed.—United Press.

Little Change On Russo-Nazi Front

London, Aug. 27.

Twenty-four more hours have passed without any material change on the Russo-German front, says "Annalist" in a review of the situation. Both the German and Russian communiques seem to vie with each other in unrevealing brevity. The Germans say everything is going successfully according to plan, the Russians say desperate fighting is proceeding along the whole front, especially at Gomel.

The only important news was contained in Monday night's Russian communique admitting Novgorod had been evacuated. The Germans claimed this place four days ago and the Russian admission suggests that the Germans have consolidated their their advance here. Novgorod is a railway junction north of Lake Ilmen but it is doubtful whether any railways are of much use so close to the front line. Its fate therefore is not likely to have decisive effects on the fighting in this vicinity where the Germans are pressing forward in the hope of cutting the main Leningrad-Moscow railway.

Gomel Fighting

Fighting at Gomel seems to be very serious and unofficial reports reaching London suggest that the Russians may have to fall back in this region to improve their position with relation to Kiev.

There is no further news regarding Odessa, but in the Leningrad sector heavy rains are reported from a region which is already one of lakes, forests and swamps. Rain in any quantity should quickly reduce roads to quagmires and this is likely to be disadvantageous to the Germans with their improvised lines of communication.—Reuter.

German Raid On Leningrad

London, Aug. 27.

German planes attacked Leningrad on Monday but were dispersed, says the Moscow radio.—Reuter.

Foreigners in N.E.I. Heavily Restricted

Kobe, Aug. 27.

Severe restrictions were imposed by the Netherlands East Indies Government on foreigners, it was revealed by Mr. Kenji Mazaki, Foreign Office official who arrived here this morning after a three-month inspection tour through the islands.

Two hundred and thirty-five Japanese evacuees, chifly women and children, also returned from Java.

Mr. Mazaki said that travel by foreigners in the Netherlands East Indies was becoming increasingly difficult. "Even I, a purely commercial traveller, was required to go through complicated procedures, and was forced to change my original schedule."

He declared that the Netherlands East Indies possessed rich natural resources, such as oil, tin, bauxite, and coal, but the industrial exploitation of those resources, except oil, was not considered possible in the near future."

Discounting the optimism of Japanese who believed N.E.I. may drop out of the so-called ABCD alliance, he said that "Japan should be fully prepared, for the alliance is certain to be further strengthened in the future."—Domei.

Dutch Liner Sunk in Mediterranean

Batavia, Aug. 27.

The Netherlands passenger liner Slamat has been sunk in the Mediterranean while rendering services as a transport, it is officially announced.

The Slamat, which was a victim of dive-bombers, was one of the oldest and best known passenger liners between Holland and the Netherlands East Indies.

Built in 1924, the vessel displaced 11,836 tons and was owned by the Rotterdamsche Lloyd.—Reuter.

Nanking Justice Minister Here

Mr. Chao Yu-sung, newly appointed Justice Minister of the Nanking Government, arrived her on Sunday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said. He was due to return to Nanking shortly.

Japan Protests Oil Shipments To U.S.S.R.

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Japan recently made representations to both the United States and the Soviet Union, over American aviation fuel shipments to Vladivostok, pointing out the proximity to Japan of the aid-shipment routes, and also the fact that aid to the Soviet Union was taking the form of high octane petrol, it was understood today.

Meanwhile, it was reliably learned that about 10,000,000 gallons of high octane petrol had alrady left the United States bound for the Soviet Union, including four shiploads which sailed from West Coast ports around August 16.

Vernacular evening papers gave prominence to news of the representations. It was said that the Government was viewing the situation with the utmost concern, anxiously awaiting replies either with words or in the form of action.

Not a Protest

It was significant that the term "protests" was not used by the press which called the move "representations" or "warning."

While the specific contents of the representations were not divulged, the "Kokumin Shimbun" said that the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, took the formal move because the "Imperial Government was unable to remain indifferent to the shipments from the standpoint of preserving peace in East Asia.

The "Yomiuri" splashing the news said that Japan, which was adhering faithfully to the neutrality pact with the Soviet Union, must pay the most serious attention to the shipments passing near Japanese territory. Consequently formal diplomatic moves were taken while at the same time the "Government is taking appropriate measures."

Shipments Enumerated

The "Nichi-Nichi" headline said that Japan formally notified her gravest concern to the powers concrened."

The "Miyako" reported that the oil shipments which had already left U.S. ports included 2,700,000 gallons from San Francisco on August 15; 3,900,000 gallons from Los Angeles on August 16; 3,792 barrels from San Francisco on Auust 16; 7,800 barrels aboard Soviet vessels from San Francisco on August 19.

Other scheduled sailings include 4,353,000 gallons from San Francisco, and 7,500 barrels from Los Angeles.

In the meantime it was learned that the United States Embassy here did not receive the Japanese representation regarding the oil shipments.

Talks at Washington

It was stated that negotiations were being carried on at Washington between Japanese representatives and State Department officials.

Reliable sources disclosed that Mr. Eugene Hoodman, Counsellor of the United States Embassy, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon, although the reason for his visit was not revealed.—Domei.

Spokesman's Confirmation

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Japan has sent representations to the United States and the Soviet Union against "certain" American shipments to Russia via Vladivostok, the Information Board spokesman confirmed today.

He said that the report issued by Japanese news agency, Domei, which quoted reliable source stating that Japan had protested to the United States and Russia against American shipments, particularly aviation gasoline, to Russia and the route selected, was "not very far from the truth."—United Press.

Gen. von Rundstedt Said Murdered

London, Aug. 27.

General von Rundstedt, Commander of the southern German army on the eastern front, is rumoured to have been murdered by a German officer.

General von Rundstedt belonged to an ancient family of the Prussian nobility and upheld the Old Army traditions in the Nazi legions. He was 65 and Hitler's specialist for occupation.

As the military commander of Berlin, his activity was chiefly directed against Nazis and Communists, but since then he had "made it up" with Hitler.

During Berlin's constitutional term in July, 1932, General von Rundstedt instructed the police, when they found it necessary to use arms, that they found it necessary to use arms, that they must "act energetically and shoot quickly" and warned the populace that "if force becomes necessary it will be applied ruthlessly."

General von Rundstedt was bald-headed, thin-lipped, energetic, ruthless and harsh. He marched into the Sudetenland at the head of German troops in 1938 and led the vanguard of German forces against Poland in 1939.—Reuter.

Third Main German Offensive Said Halted in All Sectors

By Reuters Military Commentator

London, Aug. 27.

THE position on the Russian front remains critical although no decisive changes have occurred. Three great German offensives after gaining much ground in several places have been halted without achieving their real objects, namely the destruction of Russian forces and capture of three great Russian cities.

The Russians are not trusting to their fortifications or to natural obstacles, they rely on their men and on their arms. Their men are still firm, confident and resolute, and apparently they have plenty of arms and equipment. While these conditions exist Hitler's generals have won nothing decisive.

While it is a fact that Marshal Timoshenko's army has already won some considerable success in a serious counter-stroke, it it impossible at present to say how considerable this success has been, but from all points of view it is important, for it is evident that the Russian army has been neither destroyed nor annihilated in spirit or in moral or in manpower as German propaganda has so often claimed.

Offensive Halted

Against Leningrad in the north, and against Odessa and on the Dnieper line, the third German offensive seems to be slowing down if not definitely halted. Can the Germans stage a fourth offensive before autumn? They must be credited with an efficient organization of communication lines and they are apparently doing much to improve roads and alter the gauge of Russian railways in the rear. But it is doubtful if they can bring improved roads and altered railway gauges close to the fighting lines for some time.

Their supply question must be terribly difficult, but there is also the question of men and material. Can the Germans still maintain confidence among their soldiers and necessary efficiency of numberless mechanized vehicles? It is doubtful. When that confidence fades and many machines become immobile their armies will be ripe for defeat.

Entry of Iran

Meanwhile, the entry of Anglo-Soviet forces into Iran greatly strengthens the Russian position and the whole Middle Eastern situation. It will provide a long solid Anglo-Russian front with good lines of supply barring a German advance eastwards.

At the beginning of this year the situation was far less favourable and indeed critical. Syria, with its sea and air bases, was in Vichy hands and Iraq in the hands of Nazi-controlled adventurers with Iran rapidly coming under Nazi domination. Today, thanks to firm decisions and energetic action, all that important area forming a solid base for defence of southern Russia and the Near East against the enemy, is now in Allied hands. Behind that front the flow of supplies from Britain's great resources in the East and even across the Pacific can be quickly and efficiently organized, Reuter's military commentator concludes.—Reuter.

Chungking Discusses Pacific Situation

Chungking, Aug. 27.

The latest developments of the Pacific situation were lengthily discussed at a Chinese Cabinet meeting yesterday, it is officially announced. No details of the discussions, however, have been revealed.

The Pacific area is now on the eve of a momentous decision for peace or war, declares the "Ta Kung Pao," in a leading article this morning.

The paper adds: "A united front against Japan on the part of Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and China was not dreamed of four years ago, but it must now be regarded as a fact. All Chinese must rise to meet the new situation and cooperate with other democracies in a combined offensive against Japan."—Reuter.

Italian Supply Ship Sunk By Blenheims

This Italian supply ship was sunk by Blenheim bombers of the R.A.F. in the Mediterranean. The photograph shows the first bomb exploding by the ship's side.

U.S. Military Mission Being Sent To China

Washington, Aug. 27.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, yesterday announced that a United States military mission will be sent to China.

President Roosevelt said that mission was being sent "in keeping with sending a similar mission to the Soviet Union. Purposes of the two missions are identical."

Dr. Hu said the President had decided to send the mission to China for the purpose of surveying supply problems and the strategic situation.

President Roosevelt said the military mission to China probably would leave within two weeks. He said his reference to mission consultations with "other authorities" besides the Chinese, referred, in his opinion, to officials of other territories such as Burma, via which materials destined for China might pass. He said the same reference would apply to the Russians.

Other Countries Included

By the last reference, observers understood he meant the forthcoming mission to Russia also would discuss the problem of transmission of goods with authorities of other countries, presumably in the Middle Eastern regions, although the President did not clarify his remark.

Correspondents asked President Roosevelt to comment on Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's remark that the gap between the policies of the United States and Japan must be closed. The Chief Executive evaded the question by saying that a similar question already had been asked of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. When reminded that Mr. Hull had not answered the question satisfactorily, President Roosevelt remained silent and did not comment further.

Dr. Hu said the military mission will be headed by Brigadier-General John Magruder.

Very Satisfactory Meeting

Dr. Hu, commenting on his conference with President Roosevelt, said that "we discussed largely needs—Chinese defence needs. The President assured me that China's needs were not left out during the historic conference with Mr. Winston Churchill. On the whole we had a very satisfactory meeting."

Gen. Magruder, who is 54 years old, was assistant military attache in Peiping from 1920 to 1924 and full attache there from 1926 to 1930.

After four years as professor of military tactics at the Virginia Military institute he went to Berne as military attache, remaining there until 1939.

Gen. Magruder was assigned to the First division at Ft. Deven last December 28.

President Roosevelt announced that "the Government is preparing to send a military mission to China. The mission will be sent for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the purposes of the lend-lease bill.

Study Military Situation

"The mission is being organized and will operate under the direction of the Secretary of war," said the President. "Its function will be to study, in collaboration with the Chinese and other authorities, the military situation in China and Chinese needs in

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Soviet Warning To Japan Regarding U.S. Shipments

Moscow, Aug. 27.

Soviet Russia has warned Japan that she would regard as an unfriendly act "any attempt to create obstacles to the maintenance of normal trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States through Soviet Far Eastern ports."

The warning has been conveyed to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, by the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, M. Smetanin, and repeated by M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, General Tatekawa, according to the official Tass news agency.

It followed Japanese representations stating that American shipments of oil and other materials to Russia via Vladivostock would create a very delicate and embarrassing situation for Japan, and asking Moscow to give serious attention to this matter.

No Reason For Anxiety

Moscow replied as follows:

"The Soviet Government sees no reason for any anxiety on the part of Japan because goods purchased by Russia in the United States, such as oil and benzine, will be sent to Russia by the usual trade routes, including Soviet Far Eastern ports.

"Similarly, the Soviet Government sees no reason for anxiety on its part because Japan is importing goods from other countries for her own needs.

"In this connection the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that it would not be able to view otherwise than as an unfriendly act towards Soviet Russia any attempt to create obstacles to the maintenance of normal trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States through Soviet Far Eastern ports.

"At the same time, the Soviet Government confirms that the goods which are being purchased by Russia in the United States are intended primarily to fill the increased needs of Russia in the west, in connection with the defensive war imposed on Russia, as well as the current economic needs of Far Eastern Russia."—Reuter.

Strong Attitude Urged in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

In a petition addressed to the Navy Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, and Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, the rightwing of the Tohokai Party, headed by Mr. Seigo Nakano, veteran politician, urged the Government to adopt a strong attitude toward United States transportation of military supplies to the Soviet Union via Vladivostok.

The resolution was drawn up at a special directors' meeting last night and immediately sent to the Navy and Foreign Ministers.—Domei.

S. Rhodesia Expresses Sympathy With U.S.S.R.

Salisbury (S. R.), Aug 27.

Sympathy with the people of the Soviet Union was expressed in a resolution adopted by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on a motion of the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey M. Huggins. It said, "We send our good wishes and sympathy to the President and the great brave people of the U.S.S.R.

"Our constant wish is that Nazism be destroyed and peace be restored to the people of the U.S.S.R. so that they, with us and our Allies, may be able to devote their energies to the health, prosperity and happiness of mankind."—Reuter.

Unfriendly Act Say Tokyo Quarters

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

An "unfriendly act toward Japan" was how sources close to the Foreign Office today described the action of the United States in sending a military mission to Chungking, according to the Japanese news agency.

These sources are reported to have added that the step contradicted Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast that Britain and the United States desired a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems with Japan.—Reuter.

Chungking Welcomes U.S. Decision to Send Military Mission to China

Chungking, Aug. 27.

President Roosevelt's announcement of the American military mission to China, and also the Soviet warning to Japan have been enthusiastically welcomed here, especially since the news will serve to dispel recent apprehension among certain quarters here of the possibility of further United States efforts of appeasement toward Japan.

Chinese circles interpret the new mission as not only indicating the United States has a desire for very close co-operation with Chungking, but a fact that the United States has no hesitation in taking steps which must offend Japan.

Chinese quarters point out that the closest cooperation at present exists between Washington and Chungking, since in addition to the forthcoming American military missions, several important American missions have already visited Chungking, including the Air Force Mission, headed by General Claggett, the Transportation Mission, headed by Mr. Daniel Arnstein, while Mr. Owen Lattimore, personal political adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, and also Mr. Manuel Fox, American member of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund are still in Chungking.

Chinese circles here express satisfaction at Mr. Cordell Hull's statement that a Far Eastern settlement must be based on the 14 points enunciated in July 1937, in which he denounced the use of force as an instrument of national policy, and also interference in the internal affairs of other nations.—Reuter.

Duff Cooper Flying To Singapore

San Francisco, Aug. 27.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information, was scheduled to leave San Francisco late yesterday for Singapore via Honolulu and Manila aboard a Clipper ship.—United Press.

R.A.F. Bombers Operate on "Larger Scale"

London, Aug. 27.

An Air Ministry communique states:—"Tuesday night's operations of aircraft of the Bomber Command were on a somewhat larger scale than of late.

"The industrial quarter of Cologne was heavily bombed and successful attacks were made on docks at Le Havre and Boulogne.

"Fighter aircraft on offensive patrol attacked enemy aerodromes in northern France. Ten enemy fighters were destroyed during these operations. Eight British fighters are missing."

Few Bombs on Britain

No serious damage was done by enemy aircraft on this country during the night, states an Air Ministry communique.

A few bombs were dropped on widely separated points, and at one place there were a few casualties.

Two Enemy Ships Sunk

Two enemy ships were sunk and others hit off the French, Dutch and German coasts yesterday by aircraft of the Bomber Command, some of which were escorted by fighters, it is learned.

An aerodrome in German-occupied France was also attacked.—Reuter.

Tripoli Raided

Cairo, Aug. 27.

Heavy R.A.F. bombers attacked Tripoli harbour on Sunday night, starting a number of fires, states a communique. During Monday South African aircraft dropped a number of bombs on enemy dumps near Bardia.

It is now known that another Junkers 88 and a bomber were destroyed in addition to one reported yesterday as having been shot down while attempting to attack British shipping.

Alexandria Bombed

Three people were injured and slight damage was done in a raid on Alexandria on Monday, according to an official communique.—Reuter.

end of this year.—Reuter.

Japanese Naval Expert Criticizes Roosevelt

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Mr. Masanori Ito, Japan's foremost civilian naval expert, recently charged that President Roosevelt's and Mr. Winston Churchill's policies toward Japan in closing diplomatic channels and resorting to economic pressure and military preparations were "not policies of great statesmen," Japanese sources revealed today.

He said that their interview on high seas undoubtedly led to a discussion of methods short of war because Japan possesses a 1,000,000 ton Navy and was able to "bite" in the event she was attacked.

He said that while Japan undoubtedly was a target of encirclement the Japanese public must maintain calm and a dauntless attitude to cope with any eventuality.—United Press.

N.E.I. to Present Destroyer to Queen Wilhelmina

Batavia, Aug. 27.

The president of the amalgamated war funds today expressed the opinion that of 6,500,000 guilders needed for a new Dutch destroyer, the Van Galen, the Netherlands East Indies will contribute 5,000,000 guilders.

Today, immediately after a speech over Radio Oranje on this project by Prince Bernhard, the Van-Galen action will be taken up so that it is hoped that the new destroyer can be presented to Queen Wilhelmina as a national birthday gift before the

American Honoured In Chungking

Chungking, Aug. 27.

Confucius's birthday was observed here with a large reception given by the sino-American Cultural Society, in honour of Mr. Clarence Gauss, the American Ambassador, Dr. Quo Taichi, Foreign Minister, and also Mr. Owen Lattimore, Political Adviser to the Chungking Government.—Reuter.

Iranian Towns Fall As British, Soviet Troops Continue Advance

Simla, Aug. 27.

THE advance of British and Indian troops is continuing methodically in south-western Iran, states an official communique. Indian troops have cleared the Abadan area of Iranian forces, in the vicinity of oil installations.

Two guns, three armoured cars, and 350 prisoners were captured. Marid (40 miles north of Abadan) was also occupied.

All is quite in Bandar Shahpur.

In the Khanaquin sector, Indian troops have occupied Gilan, after light opposition and gunfire, while another column advanced beyond Shaipul, towards the fortified Paytak Pass, on the Khanaquin-Kermanshah road.

R.A.F. Support

The R.A.F. continued to support forward troops and also dropped leaflets over various towns.

In operations against the Iranian air force to date, at least six Iranian aircraft have been destroyed, and several more damaged.

All British aircraft returned safely.

Iranian naval forces have lost two sloops sunk, four gunboats captured, besides a depot ship, two tugs, a floating dock, capable of accommodating a 6,000-ton ship. Admiral Bayender, an Iranian, was killed while leading a counter-attack.

British warships suffered no loss.

Axsis Ships Taken

Seven out of the eight German and Italian vessels interned at Bandar Shahpur have been captured and the eighth was sunk. Two of the seven are undamaged, and five repairable. British casualties were negligible.

The Germans and Italians had made detailed plans to sabotage all eight ships, and some damage had already been done, but quick British action largely forestalled further damage.

It is learnt here that a large number of Germans and Italians are among the prisoners taken at Bandar Shahpur.

Many Iranian naval prisoners were also taken at Badar Shahpur and Khorkramshahr.

Air-Borne Troops Used

It is now known that air-borne troops landed at the Haftkhel area to protect employees of the oil company.

The British are now in complete occupation of Bandar Shahpur, Khorramshiahr, Sylaimanyah and Qasarshaikh. The whole area west of Khorramshahr, right down to Abadan is in British hands.

On the south bank of the Karun River, the British have occupied a naval floating dock, and secured a pasage on the river between Basra and Abadan. Abadan Island is completely cleared of Iranians.—Reuter.

Russians Occupy Towns

London, Aug. 27.

Soviet troops entered Tabriz, an important commercial city and railhead in northern Iran, yesterday, Moscow radio reported this morning. Ardebil and Dilman, to the east and west of Tabriz respectively, have also been occupied, the announcer added.

Tabriz, the second largest city in Iran with about 220,000 inhabitants, is approximately 60 miles south of the Soviet frontier. Ardebil, with a population of about 45,000, lies 125 miles from the Caspian Sea, and Dilman between Lake Urmia and the Turkish border.—Reuter.

Iran Entered at Three Points

Simla, Aug. 27.

Three points at which invading forces made their entry into Iran, according to a military commentator, are Khanquin, Khorramshahr and Abadan, of which the former is the most important because it is an on field which it is the British intention to secure against attempts at sabotage.

Khorramshahr is located at the mouth of the Khorram River and is the starting point for an important transport route. Abadan is also important as it is the location of one of the world's largest refineries employing a large number of Indians. Bandar Shahpur, where a landing was made, is the southern terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway.

The British Government had been pressing Iranian authorities to take action against German and Italian ships including tankers which are interned here. The British wished to have the crews removed and Persian guards placed aboard the ships and adequate steps taken to prevent scuttling.—Reuter.

Only Token Resistance

London, Aug. 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" said today that "news reaching London has suggested that Iran forces are not offering more than token resistance to the advancing Anglo-Soviet columns.

[United Press.

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British Community in Teheran Safe

London, Aug. 27.

The British Minister and all the British community in Teheran are safe and well, states news received in authoritative quarters.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Commences Activity As Push In Iran Continues

London, Aug. 27.

The first R.A.F. communique concerning events in Iran, issued from British Headquarters in Cairo on Tuesday afternoon, states that, in addition to dropping leaflets over Teheran and other Iranian towns and in protecting advancing troops, three Hawker type aircraft were attacked on hostile landing grounds in southern Iran.

"Medium bombers of the R.A.F. yesterday dropped leaflets on Teheran and other Iranian towns," the statement says. "During that day R.A.F. fighters provided protection for our advancing troops and strafed three Hawker type aircraft on a hostile landing ground in the south as they were taking off to attack our troops. Transport aircraft were successfully employed in collaboration with the Army."

Exploring Situation

By Reuter's Air Correspondent

Heavy-handed R.A.F. action in Iran no doubt is being avoided in favour of a kid glove approach which masks a big punch if this is required. This method follows that which was initially adopted in two earlier and similarly ticklish campaigns in Iran and Syria, where it was sincerely hoped at first that serious air action would not be necessary.

British bombers, according to a Simla communique, are again feeling their way first with leaflets. There is no confirmation in London of Axis propaganda stories of the bombing of Teheran. It is very unlikely that action of this sort has yet been necessary. Bombing of military objectives behind the lines must depend on the degree of mistaken resistance the Iranian authorities put up.

Co-operation

Naval and air co-operation in the landing at Abodan was to be expected. The fleet air arm already has been in action once this year from the Persian Gulf. This was during the suppression of the Iraqi revolt. So too have air-borne infantry. They were landed near Habbaniyah with a similar mission of protecting British families who later, as the situation worsened, were evacuated to India in troop carriers which had brought soldiers.

The British triple advance into Iran from the south and centre is is certain is being carried out with air cover. Further information about air support should be forthcoming from the Middle East command from which necessary aircraft will chiefly be drawn. The tactics of this campaign may be expected to follow the now familiar lines of complete co-operation between the R.A.F., Army and Navy brilliantly exploited in the Near and Middle East on half a dozen occasions already.

Whether Iran will feel the full power of the R.A.F. and the American aircraft with which it is so largely equipped in this part of the world and of the Red Air Force as well remains to be seen.—Reuter.

No Australian Forces in Iran

Canberra, Aug. 27.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. R.G. Menzies stated that the Commonwealth had no information to suggest that Australian forces were being used in Iran.

There was every reason to believe that none were being used.

Before any Australian troops could be moved to a new theatre of war, the Commonwealth Government must be consulted.—Reuter.

Former Chinese Consular Officer Engaged

London, Aug. 27.

The engagement is announced in London of Mr. Harold Braham, an official of the Consular Service in China, and Mrs. Cicely Norton Dalmaine, of Westcott, Surrey. The marriage will take place during late autumn in Batavia.

Mr. Braham, aged 33, was appointed Vice-Consul in China in 1934. In 1937 he was employed in the Consulate-General in New York, and during 1938, was attached to the Commercial Secretariat in Berlin. Later in that year, he was in charge of the Consulate-General in Marseilles.—Reuter.

Three Principal British Columns in Iran

Vichy, Aug. 27.

FRENCH sources here yesterday said that the British army attacking Iran under General Sir Archibald Wavell consisted of three principal groups.

The first group was said to be the army of Baghdad, the second, the army of Basra and the third, the army of India, which is the most important numerically.

Hindu Forces

One of the largest penetrations was made from Hindustan and consisted of Hindu forces supported by tanks, protected by aviation and covered by the Fleet operating along the coast.

The British fleet landed important Hindu forces at Bandar Shahpur, said reports.

The Basra army was reported advancing on Bouvhir while the army of Bagndad was following the classic route of invasion toward Kermanshan, said reports.

Vague despatches here from Iran yesterday indicated the general direction of the Anglo-Soviet invasion is toward Iran's main railway.

The Russians were reported to be penetrating from two places. The first was from Nakhitchevan along the railroad toward Tabriz in Azerbeidjan and the other was south from Baku along the Caspian Sea into Mazanderin. Teheran is 250 miles away from that Caspian frontier.

The British drive appears wholly in the extreme south from Basra directly east of the railway which lies only 30 miles from the frontier and which is Iran's most important line of communication.—United Press.

Record Attendance At Russian Night Of XCDN Follies

The Russian Night, presented by the "X.C.D.N. Moonlight Follies" last night, turned out to be the most successful night as far as attendance was concerned, not an empty table being available as early as 10 p.m. while every available chair was used to accommodate the large number of people coming in a continuous stream.

The Russian community turned out in large numbers and the Russian tongue could be heard everywhere, while the Russian programme, featuring such well known singers and dancers as Mr. Vladimir Shushlin, Miss Katherine Orlovskaya, Nikitina and Svetlanoff, and Mme. Svetlanoff and Lantsoff—all favourites with the cosmopolitan audiences of this Far Eastern Paris—enhanced the already popular programme arranged by X.C.D.N.

The original XCDN. programme ended by 11.30 p.m. and Oleg Lundstrem's band, taking over from the original orchestra, opened the programme with an inspiring march called "Moscow." The announcements were made in English and Russian, and each number that followed the march was greeted with applause.

Gratifying Result

Although perhaps not so successful financially as some of the other nights, last night's attendance was most gratifying and, to quote the words of one of the officials, "It is a pleasure to see so many people responding to make the Russian night a huge success, considering the magnificent stand put up by the Russian soldiers against the invading Germans."

An interesting fact of last night's performance was the advance sale of tickets. Two days before the presentation, hardly two hundred tickets were sold and the majority of Russians—and others for that matter—bought their tickets as they entered Avenue Haig, from Route de Sayzoong to far beyond Tifeng Road was literally lined with cars on both sides of the street long before the "usual" hour, and many were forced to park their vehicles far from Havim's garden.

Among the larger tables were those of Mrs. Hayim, Admiral W. Glassford and Mr. A. H. George, Consul-General for Great Britain. Several Soviet Russians, including Mr. V. A. Chilikin publisher of "Russian Daily News," were seen.

The Russian programme included the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," sang masterfully by Mr. Shushlin and acclaimed with fervour by the audience. Miss Orlovskaya and the dance numbers were also well received.

It was learned last night that the final presntation of "Moonlight Follies" will be held on Saturday night—the "V" night—at popular prices and it is erpected that another record attendance will be recorded, inasmuch as entrance prices will be reduced, while programmes will be given away free of charge.

A sum of $32,000 was realized by the auction of a samovar and a traditional Russian bowl during the evening.

Churchill Speech "Barrier to Goodwill"

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Commenting on Mr. Winston Churchill's speech, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" stressed as most significant Mr. Churchill's references to opportunities for a peaceful adjustment in the Pacific situation, and at the same time Mr. Churchil's condemnation of aggressive conquests which "before the ether-carried charges had ceased to vibrate" was followed by the British invasion of Iran.

The "Times" said, "If it was the Premier's diplomacy to reach a friendly agreement, he adopts a strange way of seeking it by the twin processes of appeasement and vilification.....by stimulating resentment among the Japanese people he raises a barrier to goodwill."

Recalling Mr. Churchill's mention of Japan's legitimate interests, the "Times" declared, "There lies the problem. Britain and the United States consistently have refused to see the legitimate rights of Japan as expounded so often by our statesmen, whereas at the same time some of the eight points (Atlantic Charter) concern those rights. Access to natural resources is our outstanding right, yet every opposition by enunciations of our policy and by practical measures of resistance has been raised in the way of this country's realization of her proper aims."

"No Territorial Ambitions"

"Japan has never lost the opportunity of making it known that development of trade, unimpeded by artificial customs and treaty barriers, has been her political and economic purposes, always associated with a promise of no territorial ambitions'."

Hence, the "Time" continued, there is plain inconsistency between the so-called Atlantic Charter and the ABCD encirclement which is affecting the security and living standards of Japan.

In conclusion the "Times" said, "Inasmuch as Mr. Churchill hints broadly at a joint Anglo-American peace proposal.....this is an admission that Britain still believes that there is some justification for Japan's unwavering stand. Unless he was prepared to admit the basic justice of the Japanese cause, he would not refer to an opportunity for a three-Power settlement.

"If this is the case.....the Anglo-American alliance should take advantage of its opportunity for the renunciation of past errors. Admission of fault by British and American statesmen would be an important predisposition to a permanent peace in the Pacific."—Domei.

British Corvette Lost

London, Aug. 27.

The corvette Picottee, commanded by Lieutenant R. A. Harrison, R.N.R., has been sunk, according to an official Admiralty communique.

The next of kin of casualties have been informed.—Reuter.

Training of Natives in N.E.I. on Sept. 25

Batavia, Aug. 27.

Initial military training of native conscripts who have been called up under the Native Militia Service Act, will begin on September 25.—Reuter.

Italian Prisoners Arrive in India

Simla, Aug. 27.

One thousand two hundred Italian prisoners, including one general and over 500 officers, have arrived.—Reuter.

Soviet Sub. Sinks Two Nazi Transports

London, Aug. 27.

A Soviet submarine has sunk two enemy transports in the past few days, states a supplement to the Soviet mid-day communique.

On one occasion, it entered an "important enemy port," and torpedoed a transport of 5,000 tons.—Reuter.

Germans Believed Putting Pressure On Turkey

Berne, Aug. 27.

Messages published in the Swiss press on the subject of the Allied entry into Iran indicate that Germany is compensating her inability to offer direct help to Iran by exerting fresh pressure on Turkey. Thus the Axis Telepress agency in a despatch from Vichy says Turkey's attitude is arousing special interest.

It is recalled that Turkey is bound to Iran by the Saadebad non-aggression treaty signed at Teheran in 1937 by Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan, which has already greatly embarrassed Ankara and which is the card Germany may eventually play.

"We do not believe that to remind Ankara of the letter of the pact is the only action envisaged by Germany," the agency says. "Information received from several capitals appears to indicate that German headquarters have made certain disposition."

Germany "Not Interested"

The Berlin correspondent of "La Suisse" observing that the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared that "Germany does not consider herself interested in the Iran affair," says Germany will in time take countermeasures and adds, "The question is when since Berlin realizes that Brita possesses all possible strategical advantages in the Middle East and a real possibility for Germany to give Iran military assistance is at present rather problematical.

"Berlin at preent counts on resistance by Iran which will probably not last long but will anyhow give Germany the possibility of following up strategical aims in the Black Sea and thus gaining precious time."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" also notes that Germany is paying particular attention to the Turkish attitude.—Reuter.

Syria Sympathetic

Damascus, Aug. 27.

That the Allied initiative in Iran was necessary in order to consolidate the security of Middle East countries is the view expressed in political circles in Syria. The press comments sympathetically on the Anglo-Soviet action comparing it with the recent successful intervention in Syria and pointing out that it is the second stage in a process of elimination of Nazi intrigues in the Middle East.

It is pointed that the Iran operations show the Allies are now taking the initiative and are ready to take firm action wherever needed.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Chinese "On Run"

Central China, Front, Aug. 26.

Chungking forces, which struck in mosquito attacks at more than 30 points in the Third War Zone embracing Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces, were on the run by this evening following a Japanese counter-attack which opened at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese forces had most of the Chungking units in retreat by noon and were following up the advantage of delivering final blows as night fell.

What observers believed was a Chungking attempt to prove to the Chinese people and foreign Powers, especially the United States, of its ability to carry on fighting, small units ranging from guerilla bands of a few dozen men to forces numbering over 1,000, began a concerted attack on Japanese positions from the night of August 25.

The Chinese forces launched their attack from bases stretching from Fenghwa, in Chekiang Province, to south Anhwei and north Kiangsu Provinces.

Fighting occurred in Siangshau, Yuyao, Shaoshing, Kikow, Yuhang, Liyang, Kaoshun, Tingshan and Kwangteh and about 25 other points in the three provinces.—Domei.

Communist H. Q. Raided

At a Japanese Army Air Base, Aug. 27.

Japanese Army aircraft this morning took advantage of excellent flying weather to launch a surprise raid upon Yenan, where the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party are stationed. Direct hits were scored on a number of military establishments before all the Japanese craft returned safely to their base.—Domei.

New York Suffers Severe Floods

New York, Aug. 27.

Sections of two underground railways, part of the Long Island railway, as well as roads and pavements, caved in during a terrific thunderstorm. During which 2.13 inches of rain fell within an hour and a half.

New York City and Brooklyn were flooded, causing the worst traffic jam in the city's history.

A 50 miles per hour wind roared, rain came down in torrents, the temperature dropped 17 degrees, and very vivid lightning struck several buildings.

The dinner-time metropolis was plunged into total darkness as the traffic and street lights failed.

Two cars plunged in the caved-in underground railway. A bus killed a pedestrian, owing to the driver being unable to see ahead.

One hundred and seventy-nine fire alarms were sounded, 235 phone calls for help to pump our flooded houses were received and 5,600 telephones were put out of order.—Reuter.

More Japanese Evacuees Arrive Here

The second group of Japanese evacuees from the Philippine Islands, totalling 139, arrived here yesterday morning aboard the French liner Kai Dinh, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi." The evacuees comprised mostly of fishermen and retail merchants, including 79 women.

They were met at the Kiashun Wharf by a large number of Japanese, including representatives of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, the Japanese Ladies Emergency Association, the Japanese Youth Association.

R.A.F. Attack Shipping in Rotterdam

Blenheims of the R.A.F. Bomber Command recently made a daring daylight attack on shipping in Rotterdam. It is estimated that seventeen Nazi ships of a total of between 90,000 and 100,000 tons were put out of action. The photograph shows British bombs bursting on the docks, and reveals how the bombers flew.

★U.S. Mission For China

(Continued from page 1)

materials and also to formulate recommendations regarding types and quantities of items needed to assist in procurement in the United States and delivery to China for such materials; to instruct in the use and maintenance of articles thus procured; to give advice and suggestions of appropriate character toward making lend-lease assistance to China as effective as possible in the interests of the United States and China and the world effort of resistance to the movement of conquest by force.

"The government is sending the mission in keeping with sending a similar mission to the Soviet Union. The purposes of the two missions are identical.—United Press.

"An Unfriendly Act"

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

While the Board of Information declined to comment on President Roosevelt's appointment of a military mission to Chungking, sources close to the Foreign Office declared that the action was an "unfriendly act toward Japan."

It was further stressed that the appointment of such a mission contradicts Mr. Winston Churchill's assertions that Great Britain and the United States desire a peaceful settlement of problems with Japan. The act was branded as a "step further" in American assistance to Chungking, of which Japan is not surprised.—Domei.

Soong Pleased

Washington, Aug. 27.

The "Washington Times Herald" yesterday stated that negotiations for the despatch of the United States military mission to China were conducted through Mr. T. V. Soong, who is acting as China's representative in obtaining supplies under the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. Soong, however, would make no statement regarding the role he played.

He merely stated that he was deeply gratified with the decision made by President Roosevelt to send a military mission to Chungking. Beyond that he would make no other comment to American newspapermen who interviewed him after the President's announcement.—United Press.

★Iranian Towns Fall

(Continued from page 1)

"Despatches from Teheran indicated that the Government might try to reach an agreement with Britain and Russia."

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent said that if the reports would be confirmed there was reason to hope that the allied operations would be successfully concluded before the end of the week.—United Press.

Peaceful Solution?

London, Aug. 27.

While there is no confirmation in London of reports that the Iranian Government may seek a peaceful settlement with Britain and Russia, there is little doubt that the Shah appreciates the formidable nature of the coalition of forces moving into Iran, Reuters. Diplomatic correspondent learns.

It is felt, moreovver that the Iranian Government must, by this time, be convinced of the justness of the reasons which led Britain and Russia to take action, and of the importance which the Allies attach to Iran's position.

The hope was expressed in London today that the Shah might see his way to reach a peaceful solution. It is learned that the British Minister in Teheran saw the Shah again today.—Reuter.

Tokyo Officials on Mr. Hull's Statement

By Percy Whiting

NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Commenting on Mr. Cordell Hull's statement of August 25, with regard to views upon which an agreement with Japan must be based, Japanese authoritative officials told me that Japan, too, had her views and that Washington had been frequently and fully informed of them. Japanese views doubtlessly coincide with American, but unfortunately there are others which definitely oppose them, specially some which Japan considers outmoded by changed times and circumstances.

Japan finds it difficult to reconcile American advocacy of peaceful settlemen to international problems with the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration that they intend to remain armed themselves, while forcing others to disarm, and also with complete American support to Great Britain despite the latter's use of force for her own purposes, notably in Iran, Syria and Iraq, in contrast to Japan's peaceful arrangement with Indo-China.

Ark Royal Bombs Cork Forest In Sardinia

By Reuters Special Correspondent on board the Ark Royal

Gibraltar, Aug. 27.

We are returning to Gibraltar after a most interesting trip, which has one usual and two unusual features.

The usual feature is that Italian warships, despite their superior strength, have demonstrated anew their unwillingness to attempt to engage British surface craft.

The unusual aspects are that we have attacked, and set blazing, an important cork forest in north Sardinia, and have shown the Spaniards that the Ark Royal has once again been resurrected from the watery grave to which wishful-thinking Axis communiques have so often consigned her, by steaming an hour off Valencia and giving an air display.

The success of the attack on the cork forest was aptly expressed by the Admiral in a congratulatory signal which said: "Estimate enough burnt cork to give every Nazi a Hitler moustache."

Several hundred 25-pound explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the forest. A cork factory on the outskirts of the town of Tempio was also attacked.

Rain of Bombs

One of the pilots said, "We dropped flares and could see a huge area of the forest on the slopes of the hills around Tempio. Evidently the Italians were not expecting a raid in this quarter, as only one anti-aircraft gun went into action and no fighters appeared. We dropped incendiaries over an area of roughly 16 square miles of forest. We could easily see tiny vivid flashes all over the forest as the rain of bombs exploded, scattering flames over a wide area.

"The cork factory was a big three-storeyed building, which was blazing furiously when we left it against a background of red glow of burning trees.

"There were two huge fires raging in the forest and many more smaller ones which were gaining a hold. Flames were still visible 75 miles away.

"We interrupted our homeward journey to look in at Valencia. As we approached the Spanish coast we passed many small fishing craft whose crews must have received a tremendous shock at seeing powerful British naval vessels steaming so near Spain.

"V for Victory" Sign

"When the morning mist lifted the ships moved in, and we could see tall chimneys of the industrial quarter of the town and white houses gleaming in the sunshine. When the ships were about eight miles from the coast we turned and steamed parallel with the shore.

Fifteen of our fighters roared overhead in full view of the townsfolk, their formation making a huge "V for Victory" sign. Then 18 bombers, escorted by fighters, flew to and from, just outside the three mile limit in "V" formation.

"While the display, which lasted an hour, was in progress, a submarine came to the surface two or three miles ahead. Aircraft attached to us flew to look at it but found it to be a Spanish submarine."—Reuter.

More Cargo Boats To Be Constructed in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 27.

The Maritime Commission yesterday announced that it had completed preliminary negotiations to construct 566 additional cargo boats for the purpose of carrying war supplies for the United States and nations fighting Nazism.

The new U.S.$7,500,000,000 defense appropriation bill carried over U.S.$1,500,000,000 for new shipping.—United Press.

Tokyo Financial Report

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

The Government's revenue and expenditure account for the year ending on July 31 published yesteday gives revenue for the year as Y8,445,000,000 and expenditure as Y. 5,860,000,000.

Tax revenue of Y. 2,916,000,000 represents an increase of Y. 792,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. Income tax is the largest single item on the revenue side totalling Y.1,488,000,000.—Reuter.

U.S. Car Output Down

Washington, Aug. 27.

Automotive leaders here yesterday said they believed production of new cars of the current model will be below expectations.

The Office of Production Management already has announced that this year's production may be curtailed 50 per cent but automotive authorities predicted production might be only 25 to 35 per cent of last year's.—United Press.

Mexican Consuls Not Recognized by Nazis

Berlin, Aug. 27.

The Government has informed the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires of the decision to withdraw exequaturs from Mexican Consuls in Germany.—Reuter.

H.M.S. Duke of York Ready for Launching

London, Aug. 26.

Britain's newest warship, the Duke of York, is now ready to take her place alongside the King George and the Prince of Wales, it was learned today.

It was understood that shipyard men were working night and day to complete the arming of the Duke of York, which is the third of the five King George class of warships. The Duke of York was laid down in 1937.—Domei.

THE CINEMA

"The Lady from Cheyenne"

Annie	Loretta Young
Steve	Robert Preston
Cork	Edward Arnold
Hank Foreman	Frank Craven
Elsie	Gladys George
Mrs. McGuinness	Jessie Ralph
Stover	Stanley Fields
George	Willie Best

Although far from being Mr. Frank Lloyd's best picture, "The Lady from Cheyenne," which opened at the Nanking Theatre yesterday, affords many pleasant moments with Miss Loretta Young turning in a fine performance as a naive school teacher out on war-path against the crooked self-appointed leader of a little western town. Some of the scenes of the picture border on the ridiculous, but the film is nevertheless refreshing and is bound to please the majority of picture-goers. With the exception of Mr. Robert Preston, who has been seen to better advantage, the entire cast has been well chosen, and Mr. Edward Arnold gives another great performance as the crooked leader. The best of piece of acting, however, is turned in by Mr. Frank Craven, the philosopher of many films, who is cast as the crusading editor of the town weekly. Miss Gladys George, who gave an unforgettable performance in "They Gave Him a Gun" a few years ago, is somewhat wasted in an ungratifying role of a chorus belle. A beautiful short entitled "Mountain Summer" and showing the Canadian Rockies completes the programme.—M.P.

"Strawberry Blonde"

Biff Grimes	James Cagney
Amy Lind	Olivia de Havilland
Virginia Brush	Rita Hayworth
Old Man Grimes	Alan Hale
Hugo Barnstead	Jack Carson
Nicholas Pappalas	George Tobias
Mrs. Mulcahey	Una O'Connor
Harold	George Reeves

Straight from his "Roaring Twenties," comes James Cagney in an uproarious comedy of the Naughty Nineties when "Strawberry Blonde" was dashed on the screen of the Grand Theatre yesterday. Partly due to the fact that yesterdy was a bank holiday and partly to the excellent reception which had been given the film in other parts of the world, "Strawberry Blonde" was shown before three capacity houses on its opening day. This picture deals with the era when girls were still strangers to cigarettes and bicycles and when the song hit was "The Band Played On." Such a background undoubtedly possesses much scope for comedy; in this film, no chance is missed for a hearty laugh, the result being that the story skips lightheartedly from the opening reel to the sentimental close. Mr. James Cagney appears to have been specially tamed for his role in this picture—usually hard-bitten, he becomes a timid correspondent school dentist. And his feminine leads are Misses Olivia de Havilland and Rita Hayworth; these two stars have always been admired for their attractiveness, but "Strawberry Blonde" brings out the best in their acting ability. Comedy to this trio appears to be second nature, judging by the aplomb with which they carry off their lines and the ease with which they won over the audience at the Grand Theatre yeserday.—N.D.D.

"One Night in Lisbon"

Dwight Houston	Fred MacMurray
Leonora Perrycoste	Madeleine Carroll
Gerry Houston	Patricia Morison
Catherine Enfielden	Billie Burke
Commander Peter Walmsley	John Loder
Florence	Dame May Whitty
Lord Fitzleigh	Edmund Gwenn
Erich Strasser	Reginald Denny

Of course the plot is practically impossible, some might even call it silly, but "One Night in Lisbon," the current attraction at the Cathay Theatre, nevertheless provides ample scope for Mr. Fred MacMurray and Miss Madeleine Carroll (the most beautiful blonde) to display their flair for light comedy roles. The picture is really excellent entertainment fare for those who like this type of flippancy. There is no moral whatever to the story but one cannot help hoping, after seeing the picture, that life in London now is really as cheerful as it is depicted in the film. Though Mr. MacMurray and Miss Carroll head the cast, acting honours should go to Dame May Whitty and Edmund Gwenn, as Florence and Lord Fritzleigh, who give delightful performances in the scenes in which they appear. The plot deals with Mr. MacMurray meeting Miss Carroll in an air raid shelter and the subsequent persuing of the later until she consents to go to Portugal with him. In Lisbon she is abducted by a gang of enemy agents. But in true matinee idol fashion, the hero rescues her.—C.D.D.

Swimming Is Unique—Nobody Claims to Be Originator

NO one seems to know who was mankind's first swimmer, and nobody has ever hazarded a guess, which is a unique situation because it makes swimming about the only sport which has not been subjected to conflicting theories and disputed findings. Of course, swimming did not originate as a sport. Man is not a natural swimmer as are animals. Man must learn how to remain afloat and navigate the waters with movements of arms and legs. It is obvious that somebody in the dim ages contracted a desire to conquer the waters and practised long and earnestly until success was achieved. After which, no doubt, he hung out a "Swimming Taught Here" sign!

Mosaics unearthed in Pompeii show swimmers using a sidestroke and so the art was known in that era, if not before. Swimming was popularized in England by Trudgeon. The word swimming is derived from the old English "swimman" and it was in that country where the sport really gained its definite impetus.

First Swimming Body

The first Swimming Association in modern times was created on January 7, 1862 in the German Gymnasium, Kings Cross, London, and embraced the several clubs then in existence. The organization called itself Associated Metropolitan Swimming Clubs, but soon it changed to the London Swimming Association, and in 1886, after several other changes in name, became the Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain, with a membership for 300 clubs.

Swimming as a sport gained great popularity in Great Britain immediately after 1886, with New Zealand and Australia becoming strongholds, but it did not attract many devotees in the United States until after the turn of the 20th Century, the earlier Americans regarding swimming as more a means of taking an outdoor bath than something sporty!

Americans Supreme

But soon after 1900 the Americans came to regard swimming as a major sport, and within a few years were lowering the European records. For a while Americans dominated in that sport, but in the 1932 and 1936 Olympiads they suffered setbacks in many events where they were regarded as invincible.

The slump was not due to any slump in the usual high standard of American swimming, but because the youth of other nations, particularly Japan and Hungary, had indulged in intensive training and put on bursts of speed and displays of stamina, which, in some instances, eclipsed those of the boys and girls of the United States.

Amazing Youngsters

With swimming assuming a major distinction among sports, standardization of distances became important and in the United States, which this year has produced some amazing youngsters of whom more will be heard in the future, the championship distances are 50 yards, 100, 220, 440, 880 and one mile.

The Olympic distances for men are 100, 400 and 1,500 metres free style; 100 metres back stroke and 200 metres breast stroke. The Olympic distances for women are 100, 300 and 400 metres free style; 100 metres backstroke and 200 metres breast stroke. The medley for men is 800 metres and for women 400 metres.

English Soccer Season To Open on Saturday With Dispute Unsettled

London, Aug. 27.

With the breach between the Football League and clubs affiliated with the new London League still not healed, a spirit of rivalry pervades the opening of the football season on Saturday. Londoners and a few near neighbours, including Portsmouth, who still hold the Football Association challenge cup won in 1939, have been deprived of their membership in the Football League and will be ineligible to compete in the Football League War Cup but they are confident of having a successful season with their own league and cup competitions which should at least enable several clubs to continue instead of shutting down for the duration of the war.

London clubs will be encouraged by the fact that competition has received the official blessing of the Football Association. Several clubs remaining in the Football League's southern competition are likely to be a paying proposition without Londoners. South End has already closed down and Birminghan announce that they are playing only occasionaly friendly matches.—Reuter.

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Cricket Club

Wanderers (V. Stragglers, Saturday, 1.45 p.m., S. C. C. Ground League):—D. W. Leach (Capt.), G. S. Dunkley, E. R. Duckitt, G. B. Elliot, A. Graham, F. Marshall, R. M. Pate, R. U. Reynolds, T. L. Rawsthorne, L. F. Stokes, L. Underwood. Reserves:—G. C. Large, R. C. Corfield.

Stragglers:—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.) J. B. Brown, W. V. K. Chadwick, A. V. T. Dean, J. C. Jenkins, H. E. Orr, T. C. G. Pearson, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, E. A. Weidman. Reserves:—A. Lingard, R. J. Harvey.

Umpires:—Rev. F. W. Weaver, P. J. Hart. Scores:—D. B. Boddy, H. W. Brown.

R. F. Scott's XI (V. W. Marsay's XI, Sunday, 1.45 p.m., S. C. C. Ground, Friendly):—R. F. Scott (Capt.) R. A. Black, E. J. G. Gauntlett, J. C. Greenfield, P. N. Knight, J. R. Kale, A. R. Turner, Capt. Umpleby, L. M. Wilson, T. H. Wood.

W. Marsay (Capt.), D. L. Blix, W. Brankin, R. C. Corfield, S. Grew, A. J. Harvey, K. S. Mackenzie, D. L. Milne-Day, G. C. Large, J. A. G. Smith, E. Toeg.

Reserves for both sides:—K. J. Flemons, R. Gates, J. H. Johns, A. W. Pettit, W. F. W. Watton. Umpires:—J. Fletcher, J. B. Brown. Scorer:—R. G. Penfold.

Parsee Cricket Club

P. C. C. (V. Colts, Saturday, 1.45 p.m., Police ground, League):—M. J. Divecha (Capt.), S. F. Shroff, P. M. Charna, S. M. Charna, H. P. Karanjia, S. P. Karanjia, J. S. Kuka, N. N. Mehta, A. B. Tata, J. B. Tata, B. R. Viccajee. Reservers:—D. K. Mistry, K. F. Shroff. Umpite: A. W. Pettit.

Only One Match for Wood Trophy

It has been decided by the Committees of the respective clubs that the Wood Trophy, competed for annually by the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club, shall be awarded this year on the result of a single two-day match, which will take place on Saturday, September 20 and Sunday, September 21, on the ground of the Shanghai Cricket Club.

Neighbouring cricket clubs and other clubs interested in cricket are being circularized and invited to witness this match, and to make the necessary arrangements by which their members may obtain refreshments during the game.

New Governor of Fukien Appointed

Chungking, Aug. 27.

News of particular interest to Chinese overseas is the official announcement of the removal from office of General Chen Yi, as Governor of Fukien Province.

This official has been strongly criticized by overseas Chinese, particularly those in Malaya, and the N.E.I., of whom many come from the province in question.

As a result of repeated representations from Chinese overseas, the Chinese Government appointed a special mission to investigate conditions in Fukien.

General Liu Chien-hsu, who has fought many campaigns in the present war, has been appointed new Governor of Fukien.—Reuter.

Chrysler Turning Out Five Tanks Daily

Detroit, Aug. 27.

"Before long we shall be making more tanks than you can count," stated Mr. K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, to journalists yesterday who were watching the performance of Chrysler medium tanks.

Saying that he was not permitted to reveal the present volume of production, Mr. Keller continued, however: "We are scheduled to make five tanks a day, and I believe I may safely tell you that we are up to schedule. I would hate to be within a mile of one their cannon when it goes off."—Reuter.

Tomita, Ito Confer With Konoye

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

Mr. Kenji Tomita, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Dr. Nobufumi Ito, President of the Information Board, conferred with the Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye at the latter's official residence on important current problems from 11.50 a.m. today.

At 3.32 p.m. Prince Konoye was received in audience by the Emperor, after which the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, was received by His Majesty at 4.50 p.m. The Foreign Minister had not yet left the Palace at 5.25 p.m.—Domei.

U.S. Ask Funds For P. I. Defence

Washington, Aug. 27.

High quarters today disclosed that the Administration finally was prepared to submit a formal request for approximately US$52,000,000 for Philippine defence projects soon after the House reconvenes on September 15.

The Army and Navy General Staffs, it was learned, have completed detailed work on a long list of defence installations throughout the Philippines which, when completed, would give the islands the strongest possible defence establishments.

Defence installations are expected to be made on all four feasible routes across Luzon, including machine-gun nests, pill boxes, gun emplacements, forts, airfields, and anti-aircraft nests.

The informants said that the new projects would not include the cost of aircraft or ordnance which would be charged to the regular army departments. They also disclosed that an exchange of telegrams between Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon had provided the basis for an agreement between United States and Commonwealth officials regarding the terms of appropriation which would be asked of Congress.

The money will be provided from sugar processing tax refunds and repayment for the loss suffered by the Commonwealth Government when the United States devalued the dollar.

The appropriation bill, it was understood, was already initialled both by the Department of interior and other executive departments but may be waiting clearance on minor points.—United Press.

Mission Property Put Under Nanking Control

Kaifeng, Aug. 27.

A hospital, schools, and other property valued at Yuan 2,000,000 belonging to the American Christian Church at Puyang, Hopeh Province, were turned over to the Nanking Government, it was learned.

The institution was founded 33 years ago at a cost of about Yuan 300,000, and exercised tremendous influence throughout southwest Hopeh Province, through its middle school, hospital, primary school, and other projects, as well as through the efforts of 30 missionaries connected with the church.

With the stoppage of funds from the United States due to international complications, all Americans with the exception of one, had evacuated.

Difficulty in carrying on the management prompted the decision to turn over the control of the institution to the Nanking Government, which has already organized a committee of 40 persons, representatives of various churches and societies in the region, to continue the work left by the Americans.—Domei.

Chinese Escapes Death As Gunman Misses

Mr. Sun Vyoh, 48-year old owner of an oil shop at 42 Rue Lemaire, narrowly escaped death yesterday when a lone gunman fired three shots at him at about 11.15 a.m. on Rue Eugene Bard near Rue Lagrene.

The would-be victim, who is a native of Kashing, was riding to his shop in his private rickshaw when the gunman appeared on the scene and fired three shots. None took effect, however.

Mr. Sun raised an alarm and Sergeant Senpin of the French Police went after him and succeeded in arresting him. The pistol and three rounds of ammunition were found in his possession. Taken to the station, the arrested gunman told detectives that he had been hired by a man to kill the merchant. He received $300 for the job. Just why he had to kill Mr. Sun, the gunman could not say as he was not told. Further investigations are proceeding.

Shortage of Iron and Steel in India

Simla, Aug. 27.

The Government of India has announced that owing to a severe shortage of supplies, no iron and steel is available for the erection of residential and office buildings and places of amusement in Bombay.—Reuter.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN MEDICINAL TEAS

ACHING BACKS AND BLADDER TROUBLES

quickly disappear with the aid of the famous Herbal remedy

GOLDEN GRIFFIN BACK-ACHE AND KIDNEY TEA.

Sold in $1.50 and $3.- packages at all chemists.

Alexander Leads in U.S. Amateur Golf

Omaha, Nebraska, Aug. 26.

Stewart Alexander, American north and south champion, leads the field of 150 players who, survivors of the original entry of nearly 700, are playing for 64 match-play stage places in the American Amateur Golf Championship.

Alexander, with a round of 67 and Johnny Burke, with a round of 68, were the only players breaking 72, which is par for the course.

Ellsworth Vines, famous tennis player, Otto Greiner and Ted Bishop each went round in 72, while Marvin Ward, the favourite for the championship, Johnny Goodman, former champion, and Glenn Eastman each had a score of 73.

Richard Chapman, the title-holder, was among several going round in 74.—Reuter.

Many Kent Cricketers In Active Service

Most of Kent's County Cricket players are serving their country in some capacity or other. This was revealed in the annual report of the Kent County Cricket Club. F. G. H. Chalk is in the R.A.F. and B. H. Valentine, the England Test player, and W. H. V. Levett are 2/Lieuts. in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. P. G. Foster is a Lieutenant in the Queen's Regiment; J. G. W. Davies is in the Middlesex Regiment. Ames, the Kent and England Wicket-keeper-batsman, is an R.A.F. Flight-Lieutenant and Todd an R.A.F. Corporal. Watt is doing fine agricultural work, but Fagg has been passed as unfit by the Medical Board. D. V. P. Wright, also a Test player, holds a Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Artillery; both Sunnucks and Spencer are R.A.F. Corporals and Harding is an R. A. Bombadier.

Mazarin Made Favourite At St. Leger Call-Over

London, Aug. 27.

Impressive form found Mr. Bob Dawson's Mazarin the established favourite at yesterday's St. Leger call-over when 9/2 was offered after 3/1 was taken. The previous week's favourite, Owen Tudor, remained a 11/2 chance and little business was done. The day's movements mainly concerned Mazarin, Chateau La Rose and Royalist for which money was freely taken.

The complete callover was:

9-2 Mazarin, taken and offered
11-2 Owen Tudor, offered
8-1 Chateau de la Rose, taken and offered
100-8 Sun Castle, Orthodox and Royalist, offered
100-6 Bakhtawar, offered
20-1 Devonian, Thoroughfare, Felows and Dancing Time, offered
22-1 Ptolemy, offered
25-1 Starwort, Firozedin and Lambert Simnel, offered
33-1 Fettes and Selim Hassan, offered
40-1 Camperdown, offered
50-1 Royal Academy, taken and offered.
—Reuter.

Australian Officers Arrive in Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 27.

Lieut.-Gen. Wah Sturdee, Chief of the Australian General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Stewart Burnett, Chief of the Air Staff of the R.A.A.F., arrived by military plane from Australia yesterday and conferred with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. They will visit Australian land and air units in Malaya.—Reuters Service.

Current Films

ROXY.—"Come Live with Me."—With James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. They made a "business" marriage. But when a girl is gorgeous and the man's romantic how long do you think she'll be an unkissed bride?

GOLDEN GATE—"Kitty Foyle."—Christopher Morley's absorbing tale of an American business girl, fighting for love and living in a man's world. Starring Ginger Rogers in her Academy Award winning performance—with Dennis Morgan, James Craig, Ernest Cossart and Eduardo Ciannelli.

GRAND.—"Strawberry Blonde."—A fun-filled romance of the gay ninetes and after, with Cagney in a comedy role as a guileless swain whose trust in human nature is rudely jarred when his pal first pinches his gal and then leaves him to take the rap for a fraud he knows nothing about. With James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland, Rita Hayworth, Alan Hale, Jack Carson, George Tobias and Una O'Connor. Reviewed elsewhere.

CATHAY.—"One Night in Lisbon."—Hilarious tale of an American flier and his tempestuous wooing of a blonde English beauty who is carried off her feet by his highly unorthodox methods of making love. With Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Patricia Morison, Billie Burke, John Loder, Dame May Whitty, Edmund Gwenn, Reginald Denny and Billy Gilbert. Reviewed elsewhere.

NANKING.—"The Lady From Cheyenne."—Comedy, of love and politics in Old Time romance, spectacle in a colourful Wyoming tale. With Frank Lloyd as director and a huge cast headed by Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Frank Graven, Gladys George, Jessie Ralph, Stanley Fields and thirty other featured players. Reviewed elsewhere.

DOUMER.—"Message To Garcia."—Inspired by the immortal essay of Elbert Hubbard, and starring Wallace Beery, at his greatest since "Viva Villa" Barbara Stanwjck and John Boles, the film tells of a dramatic and heroic episode of the Cuban liberation.

UPTOWN.—"The Informer."—Starring Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster, Margot Grahame and Heather Angel. An Academy Award Winner.

CAPITOL.—"Girl in 313"—One tensely dramatic situation follows another as a lovely girl matches wits with an international gang of jewel thieves. With Florence Rice, Kent Taylor, Lionel Atwill and Katharine Aldridge.

Films Coming

"Romeo and Juliet."—With Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. A reissue. An entertainment even for the ages! Beyond a doubt the greatest thrill ever to come from the screen Coming to the **ROXY.**

"Dulcy."—With Ann Sothern, Ian Hunter and Roland Yeung. Laugh away a week-end with society's dizziest doll! Anything can happen and everything does as "Maisie's" star brings to the screen the man-adventures of a dumb-belle who's so daffy, she's dandy. Soon at the **ROXY.**

"Texas Rangers Ride Again."—Trading their pintos for patrol cars and their six-shooters for Tommy-guns, the Rangers go "scientific" to catch up with a gang of ultra-modern cattle thieves, in a drama packed with suspense and surprises. With John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff, May Robson, Broderick Crawford and Charlie Grapewin. Coming to the **GRAND.**

"The Good Earth."—With Paul Muni and Louise Rainer. Torn from the pages of the greatest novel of our time! Two crowded hours of never-to-be-forgotten dramatic thrills. The thunder of the revolution, the loves and hates, the spectacle and pageantry of the Orient. Coming next, to the **ROXY.**

"Youth Will Be Served."—Drama, laughs, excitement in a tale of the hill billy country that travels all the way from holdups and moonshiners to a girls camp and its inevitable variety show which, in this case, is tops! With Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Robert Conway, Joe Brown, jun., John Qualen, Tully Marshall, Charles Holland and ten other featured players. Coming to the **GRAND.**

"Citizen Kane."—A new kind of biography....life of a great public figure laid bare, the bad with the good, and analyzed. Revolutionary camera and story treatment. Swell entertainment. Featuring Orson Welles, who wrote produced and directed it himself, creating the greatest interest a film ever did in all screen history. Coming to the **NANKING.**

"A Very Young Lady"—Rapidly growing up, but still always in hot water, the screens famous tomboy star gets her first taste of moonlight and roses . . . and does she fall for them! With Jane Withers, Nancy Kelly, John Sutton, Janet Beecher, Richard Clayton, June Carlson. Coming to the **CATHAY.**

To Dine and Dance

ALI BABA.—Night club, Guy Roberts orchestra.—Geza and Gino.

ARGENTINA.—Night club. Lundstrem and his orchestra. Marryfield and Sanders. Garden open.

BOLERO.—Night club. Charlie Albert's orchestra, Tamara.

CASANOVA.—Gloria Andico's orchestra. Kniazeff Duo.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea, cocktails.

CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor.

COSMO CLUB. — Morris' orchestra. Dorothy Baker.

D. D.'S NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Tino's orchestra.

FARREN'S.—Farren's music-makers Sally and the Galrae Sisters. Pan Yu Yung and Pan Yu Lan acrobats George and Allen.

JESSFIELD.—Night club. Teddy and Ferry Guzza—also Havsky.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

PARAMOUNT.—Cabaret. Tony Diaz's swing orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Dancing nightly. Sunday and Thursday tea dances. Itkis' orchestra. Dani Sisters and Largo Trio.

TOWER.—Night club. Tower orchestra. Nightly excepting Sunday.

"Trail of the Vigilantes"

Peggy Moran and Franchot Tone—coming soon to the Grand Theatre.

FROM SHANGHAI FOOTLIGHTS AND FILMS

"Strawberry Blonde"

Olivia de Havilland and James Cagney score in this fun-filled romance of the gay nineties, with Rita Hayworth getting her big chance as the "blonde." Showing at the Grand Theatre.

"The Good Earth"

Louise Rainer and Paul Muni give unforgettable performances in one of the greatest pictures of all time. Coming next to Roxy Theatre. Others in the cast include Walter Connolly and Tilly Losch.

"One Night in Lisbon"

Co-starring Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray for the third time, this hilarious tale is the current attraction at the Cathay Theatre, Patricia Morison helps.

"The Lady from Cheyenne"

Lovely Loretta Young returns to the local screen in one of the best roles of her career, with Robert Preston and Edward Arnold heading the huge cast. Now at the Nanking Theatre.

Hollywood Lots Seek Young Male Stars

Hollywood is good news these days for young male actors who long have had a tougher time than the females of the species in making the movie grade. Several of the major studios at last are beginning to give unknown or comparatively unknown young fellows the chance to play leading men roles. The pleasing results apparent in a number of recent pictures undoubtedly will cause the movement to become more and more general. First thing you know, people round Hollywood will have to forego the stock cynicism of "what becomes of young actors once they are signed"?

For a long time, though, said cynicism contained more than a grain, or even two grains, of truth. There are historic instances of young actors being signed, but never being employed; other instances of youths kept so long at playing of obscure bits that they'd surrender contracts and change names in order to start anew.

Dennis Morgan well illustrates the latter group. In fact, he changed name once and studios twice before finally getting his break opposite Ginger Rogers in "Kitty Foyle," in which he performed so admirably that he now seems set for stardom. That his big break came in an RKO Radio picture, however, was not a mere accident. That studio is in the forefront of the new deal for young men.

Not only did it help Morgan up the ladder of movie fame in "Kitty Foyle," but James Craig, another newcomer, too. Stock enhanced, Morgan returned to his home studio of Warners. But Craig, a husky he-man type from Texas, who performed notably as the other man in Miss Rogers' life, was placed under contract and is now before the camera with Anne Shirley and Charles Coburn in "Unexpected Uncle."

"Lady Hamilton" Sten On Prince of Wales

The following cable has been received by the local offices of the United Artists Agency in London:—

It is officially disclosed that during the Atlantic meeting the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt saw "Lady Hamilton" aboard the battleship Prince of Wales. The Prime Minister has seen the film four times. When the picture was finished he turned to the officers and said. "I thought this film would interest you gentlemen, some of whom have so recently been under fire of the enemy in a matter of equal historic importance." His reference was to the Trafalgar scenes in film and to the Prince of Wales having been in action against the Bismarck.

At The Park

The Park management has two fine trios numbered among the nightly entertainers in the Sky Terrace. Both have appeared on the local stage and both have travelled the China Coast from Dairen to Singapore. Reference is made to the Dani Sisters and the Largo Trio. The Sisters are sparkling and vivacious and work as a threesome, duet or solo numbers. The Largo Trio are adagio acrobats, the slender feminine member seemingly light as a feather when handled by her graceful partners.

Itkis and his band have been favourites at the Park for years.

Country Store Night

The New Winter Garden will be the scene of another of the popular Country Store Nights tonight. At regular intervals baskets of imported goodies and groceries will be auctioned, usually resulting in good bargains for guests. The Winter Garden opens daily at 12 noon and serves the same quality and style of food as is served at Jimmy's Kitchen. Special prices between 12 noon and 7 p.m. The $1,000 Jitterbug Contest will be held soon and jitterbugs are urged to register with Tommie Missman, of the orchestra, for the contest.

Feminine Vocalist

In addition to having an excellent dance and concert music band the Bolero Night Club has a feminine vocalist regarded as one of the best in Shanghai. She is Miss Tamara, who sings in the American style, singing both new and old numbers. Miss Tamara is very obliging and cheerfully responds when patrons request a favourite song. Dance music is furnished by the ace Charles Albert band, the personnel of which includes Ernest Schlittner, Freddy Loewy and Jack Reiss.

George Formby Gives Command Performance

It isn't every month (June this time) that this department has to report a session with a film star who has just been hobnobbing with majesty. We shouldn't be doing it now in George Formby's case, either, if the exuberance of another artiste, similarly honoured but less discreet, hadn't proved too much for Beryl, Mrs. Formby, writes C. A. Lejeune in the "Sunday Observer." The rasp-voiced Lancashire comedian, when met on his way to do a lightning charity tour of the blitzed areas, was saying nothing about the gold cuff links in his pocket. It was Mrs. Formby who made a long arm and twitched them out, showed us her own gold cuff links in his pocket. It was Mrs. compact with the royal monograms "G. R." and "E. R." under a jewelled crown. "They said, now mind you use them," she related. "Don't put them away in a drawer."

Breathlessly we asked for more detail about the royal presentation. And Mrs. Formby, a neat blonde with North Country directness, was eager to give it.

"George and I have been over it all so often in our minds that it's as clear as a script," she said. "They are such lovely people, and so terribly natural, we shall never forget them. It was a Saturday afternoon, down at——" as she named one of the Royal residences. "We were told they wanted a show, and the Queen would choose George's songs herself. So we sent her 120 songs, and she picked out ten. Mind you, she picked ten lovely ones—she knows what's what, I said to George. 'You'll never sing all those, you've never given more than seven in a show in your life.' But he said, 'I'll sing them on my head to please her.'

"When the Queen heard the programme we'd arranged, she said, 'We'll make it a family do.' So they brought in the Princesses and the household staff and the soldiers who were guarding the palace. And they'd heard that George was a Home Guard, so they had the Home Guard of the district too***Where did we give the show? Well I hardly dare tell you. It was in the chapel. They'd erected a stage and screened off the altar end.

Princesses Interested

"It went off fine. I kept peeking through the curtains all through the show, and there were the Princesses in the front row, in blue tweed suits and sweaters. The Queen was in blue, too. The little one sat next to her father and he big one by her mother. And they joined in all the songs, verses as well as the choruses. When it was all over, the King and Queen said they wanted to see us in their own room—aparments, I should say. So there we were, just the six of us, George and me, and them, and the two little girls.

"They asked heaps of questions about George's films and his songs, and were terribly interested in everything, I said. 'The Princesses seem to know all the words.' And the King said, 'Well, they ought to, they possess every one of Mr. Formby's records, and they've got them on all day long.' Then he asked George—my George—my George—how long we'd been married, and when George told him, he said, 'That's just about as long as we have.' When we left, the Queen said, 'It's been a most perfect Saturday afternoon.' And the King said, 'Well, you know where we live now, come and see us again.' And they went off, whistling their dogs."

We can't help taking a special delight in this account of Saturday off in the Royal home, because it was spontaneous, unsolicited and nothing to do with the story in hand. Besides, we like the Formbys, who are generous, simple bodies, and come from our own home town. Their reception, in aid of George's tour in the blitzed areas, was the most informal in a month of unwonted critical junketing.

British Film Notes

The "Kipps" Outfit began it, with a jaunt by motor coach to Folkestone. Amenities, apart from a slap-up premiere and the privilege of rubbing shoulders with stars Michael Redgrave and Diana Wynyard, included a fork lunch, stop for tea en route, supper at Queen's Hotel, midnight ball, and breakfast for those who could, on the way back. The Anglo-American Film Corporation carried on the good work. Out of two press luncheons in one week, the first inaugurated the film "This England," with Caneton Roti à l'Anglaise and hors d'oeuvre still pretty choisis. The second celebrated "Love on the Dole," but since it coincided with the news of the sinking of the Bismarck, we can't tell you precisely what we ate.

The most ambitious gorge of the month was the one given jointly by Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon and Vic Oliver to mark the anniversary performace of their radio show "Hi Gang!" shortly to be transferred to the screen by Gaumont British. Three hundred guests were invited and about a thousand came. You couldn't move without falling over a radio comedian, desperately trying out his gags on another radio comedian. It was fierce, we can tell you.

Bebe, looking very handsome these days and singing better than ever, was saying the right things to people she didn't know from Eve. She still uses "Rio Rita" as her signature tune, by the way. Ben, boyish and English-tailored, has been making a screen comeback as a drunken reporter in Warner's "You Can't Escape Forever." They say he's good. Vic, who married our Prime Minister's daughter, Sarah Churchill, and still manages to be a top-rank star on his own account, is currently working in a film called "He Found a Star," with his wife as his screen secretary. Miss Churchill, redhaired, green-eyed, soft-voiced, sat in a quiet corner and talked about her tall husband.

Conserving New Films By Using Re-issues

A shortage of pictures, the like of which has seldom before been seen, is expected in trade circles to be felt before September 1, when the new selling season starts. Though there is generally a slump in first-line pictures during the summer, it is expected to be more apparent this year because most of the studios plan to hold back their Big Berthas for the early autumn when the block-of-five selling system ordained by the consent decree goes into effect. Accordingly, studios are busy dusting off hits of past years and rushing them to theatres in order to space out available good pictures as much as possible. Altogether twelve re-issues are scheduled, and only Twentieth Century-Fox, Universal and Columbia have not made any steps in this direction as yet.

Metro is bringing back Greta Garbo's "Mata Hari" and "Navy Blue and Gold," and also is considering reissuing "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." The Warners and RKO have already sent out "Here Comes the Navy" and "Devil Dogs of the Air," and "Vivacious Lady" and "Bringing Up Baby," respectively. Paramount shortly will revive "Ruggles of Red Gap," and United Artists is offering "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." U. A. also is doing business again with "Rebecca" and "Intermezzo," but insists these are not technical re-issues since the books were never closed on those accounts.

Kniazeff Duo

Popular with guests of the Casanova Ballroom is the Gloria Andico swing band, with Miss Gloria in the role of director, chief vocalist and who also plays three different instruments. Another popular attraction at the air-conditioned Casanova is the Kniazeff Duo, exponents of modern ballroom dances. The Casanova has only foreign hostesses, a large cocktail bar, and is open all night.

Art of Deception As Done in Hollywood

Those spectacular fire scenes in the movies are thrilling, but they don't necessarily mean that a lot of valuable buildings are going up in smoke—sleight-of-hand photography, special filtered lighting effects and a variety of burning oil solutions usually do the trick, writes Ted Gill in the "Chegonian." Movie critics agree that conflagration scenes of "In Old Chicago" were among the most exciting ever filmed—yet for all the burning that seemingly was done there hardly was a building actually consumed by flames even though studio propmen "reburned" the make-believe city every day for a week in rehearsals.

Trick photography plays a large part in the making of such films. The buildings usually are constructed of brick and metal and treated to look like wood. Some timber is used, of course, but most of the flames come from a network of tiny pipes and jets that spray multiple solutions of oil mixture, producing a variety of flame colours and smoke effects.

Short snort: You'd be surprised how some of those scenes are made of people standing on the observation car of a train that appears to be departing from a station. The train actually stands still, luggage trucks and a few well-wishing friends stand on a moving platform that unseen workmen slowly roll away from the train, producing the optical illusion that it's the train that's moving.

English War Film

David Rose, British production chief of Paramount, who is in Hollywood, is reported to be discussing with company executives the production in England of a film detailing the English industrial war effort. The idea behind the plan is to give Americans tangible evidence of what is being done by the English worker, and also, it is believed, such a picture would be of value to American war industries. Mr. Rose is reported to have confided to friends that British authorities would extend full co-operation for such a film.

Farren's Floor Show

Tomorrow night there will be an complete change of programme of the floor show at Farren's and, in view of past weeks' performances, one looks forward to each change with renewed interest. The orchestra, Farren's famous band, as it is styled, goes from strength to strength, whether playing as a unit or as quintets or trios. With them nightly, Sally sings crooning solos and the Galrae Sisters render popular favourites, to the applause of patrons.

Special Silver Fizz

Johnny Heynemann's special Silver Fizz is now being served at the Ali Baba Night Club and is stated to be increasingly popular. Prior to coming to Shanghai he was for nearly 20 years identified with bars of famous hotels and night clubs of the Continent. The Guy Roberts band plays at the Ali Baba, the members of the band including the famous two G-Men, Geza & Gino; K. James, and Jack the drummer.

Cooling Off

Bonita Granville, talented M.G.M. starlet, relaxes in the Southern California sunshine. Wonder where Jackie Cooper is?

Theatres Rent Films In Blocks of Five

The paying customers may marvel that Hollywood's renaissance has not been productive of better films during recent months. The blame is on the consent decree, which is held responsible for the weather, rising costs, bad judgement or anything else that needs explaining. There are a dozen excellent films now in the vaults which are being held until the new selling season when the government-dictated settlement goes into operation.

The industry is closing out its era of block-booking as painlessly as possible for all concerned. It is not deliberately issuing undistinguished pictures now, but it is holding its best until the sales begin for the packages of five. It now appears that these will be made up in each case of one outstanding film, one good one and three of average or below average quality. Those awaiting the new season will serve as bellwethers in each package.

Although there is confusion over operation under the consent decree, the talk in Hollywood's inner circles is that when the novelty of the package system wears off, except in the cases of big theatres and chains, exhibitors will revert to the old method of purchasing pictures. The decree will allow them to see every picture before buying but Hollywood believes that this will soon become a burden, at least with small houses, and exhibitors will again take the sales talk of the distributors literally and buy on promises, tempered with what they know about the pictures from disinterested reviews in newspapers.

It is admitted privately that, because of the influence of reviews in publications not controlled by the industry, the attempt is being made to kill off previews in Hollywood. The industry sees in the advance notices weapons for the exhibitors; tipped off to the quality of films, the theatres either will make low bids for the pictures or will reject them, and this is a situation that the companies are determined to avert. The importance of warnings to the public is considered into the theatre through exploitation and advertising regardless of what reviewers say.

Timely Russian Films

The tide has definitely turned for Artkino, the Russian film distributing agency. After more than a year of lean pickings, the company now finds itself hard pressed to meet the demands of theatres all over the United States for pictures and newsreels from the U.S.S.R. Seven days after the Red Army and the Nazis clashed, a Broadway theatre provided a home for "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube"; at the close prints of the film also were showing in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, and additional bookings had been arranged in Philadelphia, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Moreover, the American newsreel companies beat a path to the offices of N. Napoli, head of Artkino, at 723 Seventh Avenue, to find out what he had to offer in the way of newsreels. And, to top it all, a representative of one of the major distributing companies opened negotiations to acquire distribution rights to "The Red Army," a two-reel subject devoted to training, field manoeuvres and matériel.

Interest at the moment in New York appears to centre mainly in the anti-Nazi films that the Russians were so fond of making previous to the hatchet-burying ceremonies of August, 1939. "Professor Mamlock," "Alexander Nevsky" and "Schors," all anti-Nazi in varying degrees, are in demand.

Motion Picture Scoop

Richard de Rochemont, managing editor of the "March of Time," has brought to the United States from France 12,000 feet of undeveloped, and therefore uncensored, film which, when edited and compressed into two reels, will provide moviegoers with their first detailed objective pictorial account of conditions in unoccupied France. How he managed to get the film past the not-altogether-unsuspecting censors and customs guards is a story too fraught with consequences for those involved to be disclosed now, according to Mr. de Rochemont. He did say, however, that he did not live in France for ten years without becoming friendly with persons in authority, and that their influence, plus his own ingenuity in distracting the attention of customs guards on the Spanish border from the duffelbag containing the film, did the trick.

Anti-German Riots Are Renewed

Lisbon, Aug. 27.

News of the renewal of anti-German riots in both France and Belgium, where the military were called out to quell disorders, has reached here from authoritative sources.

The trouble in France occurred mostly in munition factories, particularly at St. Etienne, where workers demonstrated in protest not only against the manufacture of arms for the Germans, but also because of their personal antipathy towards Admiral Darlan and their hatred of the policy of collaboration with Germany.

In Belgium—inspired to fresh resistance by the example of the Burgomaster of Brussels—the Belgians are showing greater activity in sabotage, reducing factory output and in reminding quislings "what is coming to them" on the day of reckoning.

Belgium is now almost without any means of transport, all railway trucks and lorries having gone either to Rumania or Italy.—Reuter.

German Ambassador in Argentina in Trouble

Buenos Aires, Aug. 27.

The German Embassy is seemingly implicated in the reception of certain sums from public subscriptions in Argentina intended for local benevolent and cultural purposes. The attorney-general has been asked to submit a question of procedure to be adopted in regard to the German Ambassador to the supreme court which alone can decide on the trials of diplomats.

A note from the attorney-general to the judge regrets that this action will delay the investigation into charges against the other Germans accused of anti-Argentinian activities.—Reuter.

"Miss China" Contest

Three Chinese and eight foreign girls qualified for the grand final of the International Beauty Contest for the selection of Miss China of 1941 at the semi-final held in the summer garden of the Argentina Night Club on Tuesday night. The grand final is to be held next Tuesday night, weather permitting. First prize to the winner of the grand final will be $1,500 and a free trip to Hollywood, if the screen test proves successful. Profits from the contest are to be donated to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association. A souvenir programme autographed by the judges and contestants, was auctioned for $550, the highest bidder being a wellknown Chinese business men. The contestants qualifying on Tuesday included Miss Genevieve Grassman, Miss Vera Timofeeva, Miss Vera Larson, Miss Mai Mai Wong, Miss Sophie Delbin, Miss Inge Baruch-Englaender. Miss Alice Lee and others. The judges were Messrs. Victor Keen, Jack Howard, Bert Palmertz, Mr. Poong and Dr. A. Renner. A near-capacity crowd witnessed the semi-final. The announcer and master of ceremonies was Mr. E. A. White.

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VICTOR McLAGLEN — HEATHER ANGEL
Preston Foster Margot Grahame

New Command For East Africa

Simla, Aug. 27.

Creation of a new military command for East Africa, in view of the virtual termination of operations in that theatre of war and in order to enable the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East to devote his whole attention to more active scenes of operations, was announced here yesterday.

Lieut.-Gen. Cunningham, brilliant leader of the advance into Italy's East African empire from the south, has been transferred to a command (not specified) in the Middle East. Lieut.-Gen. Platt, another leading figure in the Central East African campaign, has been selected General Officer Commanding of the East African Command. This command will come directly under the War Office and will include all territories between the southern borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the northern frontier of Southern Rhodesia.—Reuter.

Shipyards Reopen

Kearney, N.J., Aug. 27.

The vast yards of the Federal Ship Building and Drydock Company, which have been inactive for the past 19 days due to the Committee of Industrial Organisation strike, roared into activity yesterday as men resumed work with the United States Navy as their boss.

A number of cruisers, destroyers and merchantmen are in course of construction here. Among them is the giant cruiser Atlanta.—Reuter.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Germans in Iran:

Condition Described

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—How many Germans are today in Iran? That is now the big question.

Not yet 700, says the Iranian Government. At least 2,000, assert the British and the Russians. It is possible that "officially" there are not more than 690, but on the other side men speak of numbers of Germans who on entry bribed the officials not to report their presence.

There we are: the almighty "backshis," the alms you give a beggar, the present a merchant gives a customer, the money you give to corrupt a minister or another official.

To postmen in Iran you must give tips or you must give them a monthly gratuity of 10 to 30 rials. The normal tip is two rials (Guide Book on Iran, by G. H. Ebtehaj, Director of the Tourist Propaganda and Political Department of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, second edition, page 220). If you forget the tips or the gratuity you will never more receive letters or telegrams—this is my experience, but this is not written in the Guide Book.

Oh, the almighty "backshis" (pronounce the *a* as in "harbour").

One of the most impressive things I have seen on my travels was at Port Sudan. There near the harbour was written in big characters: "Backshis prohibited." As I arrived there for the first time and read that I stood speechless and thought, "What? The British Government will make war against backshis? All the might of the British Empire can't finish backshis."

But apart from the backshis—how many Germans are in Iran?

The last time I was in Iran (the spring of 1937) there were in Teheran alone many hundreds of them, and in Teheran was a big "Brown House" where the German Nazis gathered. Moreover there were many Austrians, who are now also Germans because the German influence in Iran was already strong in 1937 and an Austrian who will not recognize the annexation of his country finds that life is made impossible. Also there were in 1936-1937 hundreds of Czechs, of whom a part were "Sudeten-Deutscher." Many of them were already in their heart Germans. In the north of Iran, on the coast of the Caspian Sea, I met also many Germans. In 1934 and following years arrived hundreds of Italians. I remember a caravan of autobuses (it was in the spring of 1935) arriving in Teheran from Beyrouth with 200 or 300 Italians, and there also arrived several caravans with Italians who came to work on roads and on the then not completed railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf (length about 1,500 kilometers).

Notwithstanding the many Germans, Teheran gave the impression of a town under French influence. The first European language there was French. There was not a German newspaper nor an English one, but there were two French daily papers, and one Iranian paper was edited half in the Farsi (Persian) language and half in French.

For some years Persia has been called Iran, and this is certainly better. The old Greeks and Romans called the mixture of races which live in Iran "Persans," but the inhabitants called themselves "Iranians," and in the official and historic language the expression is used "millèt-i-irany," the Iranian nation. This nation consists of two different parts, the one called Farsy, Lourde or Kurds, the other part Turks. A large part of this nation speaks Turkish as their mother language, but the official language is the "Farsi," the true Persian language, which is, however, very much mixed up with Arabic. In this country lived long ago, east from the Caspian Sea, a small tribe, the Arians, who did not expect to have, many centuries afterwards, a big influence on politics in Europe. In Teheran in 1937 there was, not far from the English bank, an indigenous and pretty dirty hotel called "Hotel Arian." Once I asked a true German, an *Arier*, why he did not live there with his old people. The man did not answer and looked at me somewhat angrily.

The Iranian army can in wartime be estimated at 400,000 to 600,000, but on account of the long distances (Iran has about three times the surface of France) the mobilization will take time. Once I saw in Teheran a parade of 15,000 to 20,000 men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, many planes, some tanks, and I must say the troops made a very good impression—but on another day, in a small town far from the capital, my impression of the army was not as good.

In 1935 the Shah, Reza shah Pahlevi, decided to form a military high-school, a school for generals. A French general became the director, twelve French superior officers became professors. About the same time, German naval officers were appointed to the Iranian fleet—some old destroyers which almost never left their harbour on the Persian Gulf.

In 1936 there was trouble between Iran and France. A French newspaper had published an article on Reza shah Pahlevi, in which it was said that *"les chats persans ont toujours été fameux."* It was a pun. The words "shah" and *"chats"* (cats) are in the French language pronounced in the same manner.

The Shah heard about it and saw in it a lack of respect. He claimed that the French journalist in France should be punished. The French government answered that the French law made this impossible. This was inconceivable to the Shah. He dismissed several French officials who were in the Iranian service, engineers, university professors, but he maintained the French director and the French professors of the military high-school, so great was his estimation of the French officers.

An invasion of Iran, from whatever side it come, is not easy. There are few roads and the country is for a great part mountainous. The only road from Baghdad to Teheran runs over Khanekin (the border town in Iraq), Khermanshah, Hamadan and Kazvin, in earlier times the capital of Iran. The distance from Baghdad to Teheran by road is 964 kilometers. This is the shortest way from Iraq to the Iranian capital. An army will, however, meet here many difficulties. About 75 kilometers from the Iraq border on the way to Teheran you find the Peitagh Pass where you climb about 4,000 feet to come on to the Iranian high plain. Before that pass you are in a desert climate; after the pass you do not see more palm trees, but you meet willows and poplars. Here oil is found, but the important oil wells are more in the south. On the way to Teheran there are still other passes, which are easy to defend: the pass of Assad Abad (almost 10,000 feet) and the Aveh Pass (more than 8,000 feet). In winter this road often cannot be used owing to snow. Then all traffic is stopped, sometimes for a month and more.

Another way for invasion is in the south from Bandar Shahpur (*Bandar* signifies "harbour") and from Mohammerah on the Shatt-el-Arab (Shatt-el-Arab means "Arabic river") a road runs over Ispahan to Teheran. On the north part of this road there are in winter-time also often snow difficulties (the altitude of Teheran is almost 4,000 feet).

In the east of Iran is a road from the border of Baluchistan. This road runs parallel with the border of Afghanistan to Meshed and from Meshed is a road to Teheran. All these roads are very good for automobile traffic. There is still the railway from Bandar Shahpur (on the Persian Gulf) to Bandar Shah (on the Caspian Sea). This railway is very vulnerable. Bombing might finish all traffic.

In the north the Russians can march on Tabriz. From Tabriz there is a railway to Tiflis, Batoum, and Baku. Between Tabriz and Teheran is a pretty good road for motor cars. Another way of invasion in the north is the road to Recht, and there still exists the possibility of a landing on the Iranian shores of the Caspian Sea, from where there is the railway and some pretty good roads to Teheran. The country there is, however, very mountainous and as easy to defend as the road from Tabriz to Teheran. On the east side of the Caspian Sea there is the possibility of a Russian offensive in the direction of the holy town Meshed. All these roads, however, are in winter often blocked by snow.

There remains the question whether the Iranian people will fight for their country and the Shah. Many of the nomadic tribes do not love the Shah at all. And there is still ("of cause" because we are in the Orient) the religious side of the case.

The majority of the people of Iran are Shiah Moslem. But what is Reza Shah Pahlevi himself?

Many of the Shah's measures did not please the mullahs, the priests of the Shiah. The Shah was not gentle with the mullahs who were in opposition and showed very little respect for them. Is he a Sunni? Nothing proves it. In 1935, 1936 and 1937 he demonstrated sympathy for the "Guèbres," who are in British India called Parsi, followers of Zoroaster, but the Shah himself is not a Guèbre. Often I have presumed that Reza shah Pahlevi is a Babist, belonging thus to a not very orthodox Mohammedan sect.

Reza shah Pahlevi rules with a strong hand. He formed a modern army, organized education (Teheran has had for six years a real university), built roads. But one thing he could not change, the general corruption you find everywhere in Iran from the smallest police official to the ministers. Greater than the might of the Shah is the might of the "backshis" and with money you can obtain almost the impossible. Corruption exists also in the army. An Iranian officer told me in 1937 that the officers received of their salaries on an average not more than 40 per cent. What happened to the rest? To avoid difficulties it was better for the officers not to ask that. And for the soldiers it was the same thing.

J. K. BREDERODE

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

Joyless Train Journeys Within Germany

(By a Correspondent of "The Times").

Seven commandments for railway travellers in Germany have been officially drawn up and given wide publicity in the Press. It is explained to the public that a drastic curtailment of passenger services is necessary because the war goods traffic is more important, and that this curtailment calls for the adoption of a new technique of travel which will conform to rules evolved from practical experience. The purpose of the rules is to make conditions less intolerable, to prevent passengers from annoying one another, and to help in preserving good humour, without which nowadays, it is explained, travel is insufferable.

The rules are as follows:—

(1) Do not travel unless you must; if you do, don't complain.

(2) Limit your luggage to the barest necessities, compresed into the minimum dimensions, requiring the least possible carriage space.

(3) Say good-bye outside the barrier, so as not to crowd the platforms.

(4) Inside the compartment passengers must form themselves into a team, headed by the person who has been there longest, and who is authorized to settle differences about seating, to decide about the use of luggage-racks, to order the passengers to sit as tightly wedged as possible, so as to squeeze in one more than the seats normally hold, to take the initiative frequently during the journey in suggesting, tactfully and politely but firmly, that sitters should change place with those who are standing.

(5) Cultivate the team spirit against inconsiderate fighting for seats and against elbowdiggers; if conciliatory words are without effect, employ sharpness, and finally call the guard.

(6) Do not bother guards and station officials needlessly; they are always overworked.

(7) Observe the same rules on the journey home.

Unassimilated Norway

From the Nazi-occupied lands a steady trickle of smuggled news provides continuous evidence that Hitler has not overcome the dauntless spirit of the peoples he has conquered and disarmed. Fresh evidence comes from Norway. There all but three of the eighteen Provincial Governors have resigned rather than obey the puppet Quisling. Three are under arrest, and these presumably are the three left nominally in office.

For the vacant places there are available only the subservient dregs of the population who seek German favour by submission to any and all German demands. They command neither the respect nor the cooperation necessary to authority.

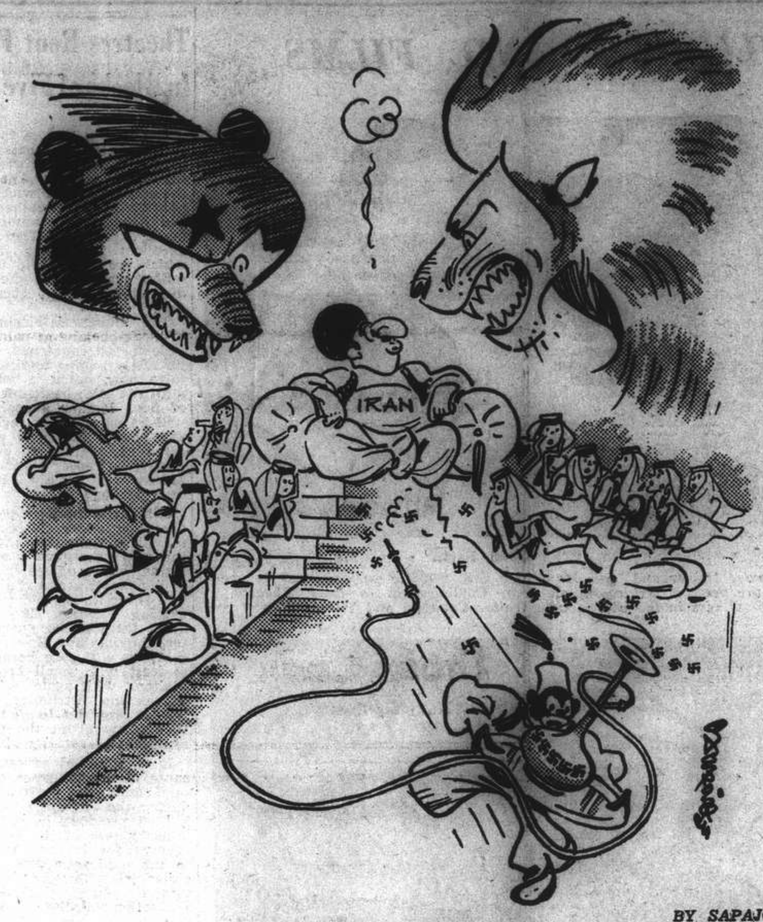
German punishment of such intransigence is prompt, but thus far it has been ineffectual. Under the excuse of a shortage of workers, compulsory labour has now been decreed throughout the country. But it will not profit the occupying Power. Norwegian exports to the Reich steadily decline. Transferable loot has been exhausted and the population ingeniously keeps production down so that new supplies fail to materialize. Hitler reaps only new problems from the lands he has overrun.—From the New York "Herald Tribune."

Italian "Aid" To Reich

The announcement that the Italians are sending troops to Russia is intended to terrify us. It is a well-known fact that Mussolini arrives just before the undertaker.—From "The New Yorker."

Getting Along With Hitler

Since the outbreak of the war, Germany's neighbours have tried neutrality, hostility, and amity. That makes three different ways a country can get into trouble with Hitler.



Forbidden Nargileh

New York Dress Shop Business Crippled

New York, Aug. 27.

Between 65 and 75 per cent. of New York City's largest industry was halted yesterday as 1,300 dress shops locked out 60,000 employees in a dispute between contractors and jobbers as to how much each should pay toward a recent 10 per cent. wage increase.—United Press.

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1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
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12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Light Organ Music
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Talk by Stella Alexander at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including News at 5.20 and 6.00 and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 "Out of the Bag"—George Devon
9.00 News in English and B.B.B. Programme Announcements
9.30 An Hour at the Opera—Selections from Puccini and Bizet including "La Boheme," "Madame Butterfly" and "Carmen" with the Soloists and Chorus of La Scala Theatre
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News and War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 E.N.S.A.'s Overseas Half Hour.
9.15 Britain goes to it.
9.30 The Light of London. Jack Payne and his Orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. The Southern Sisters.
11.00 War Correspondent. A. J. McWhinney.
11.15 A recital of Peter Warlock's songs sung by Parry Jones.
11.30 Transatlantic memories.
Midnight. On Young Shoulders. National Boys Clubs.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 19 metre band.

The "New Order" At Work

(By a Correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph")

Hitler's "New Order" varies according to the country in which he applies it. Thus, in those parts of Occupied France which, so far, he is not claiming as prizes of victory, it is only a pale shadow of what it stands for in Alsace-Lorraine. That land has already been incorporated in the Reich; there the "New Order" is a grim reality and it is being applied is every domain of human activity.

All traces of French civilization—French culture, language and methods—are to be eradicated. Every inhabitant of the two provinces with a French name or Christian name is required to find a German substitute. Any town or village of which the name has French origins is being renamed.

All industries in Alsace and Lorraine are, of course, being thoroughly Germanized.

Workers Now Bondsmen

First, the industrial leaders have to undergo a compulsory course in business method; its object is to eliminate any French characteristics. They are sent in groups to German industrial centres and spend three days being shown round German factories and works under a discipline almost military. They eat communal meals, attend classes in National Socialism, parade at dawn and at sunset for the salute to the flag, and are taught to shout "Heil Hitler."

The Germans are taking a cruel delight in "schooling" the older men in new habits. Taking no account of age or their sedentary disposition, the authorities have been drafting them to labour camps for three weeks at a time to undergo stringent physical training. They are expected to sing Nazi songs while carrying out difficult gymnastics.

The workers in general have become bondsmen. Their working hours and standard of living have been arbitrarily fixed for them, and they are subject to iron discipline.

"Strength Through Joy"

Two State-appointed bodies, the "Arbeitamt" and the "Arbeitfront" deal respectively with the selection and dismissal of workers and with their industrial training and wages. In accordance with Hitler's well-known philanthropy, a third body, *"Kraft durch Freude"* (strength through joy), looks after their amusement and general welfare. Theatres providing concerts and other entertainments have been opened at popular centres.

Systematically the Reich is buying up control of all industries, but buying at enormous advantage, since by manipulation of the exchanges the mark is made to swallow franc assets at a fabulous gulp. Hitler has indeed reduced the strategy of "assimilation" to a fine art. At every turn *"Franzosische missvirtschaf"* (French inefficiency) and the evil effects of "Laisser Aller" are stressed. They must be stamped out. The Gestapo sees to it that in the factories the portrait of the Fuehrer is prominently hung and duly saluted.

In Alsace-Lorraine the clergy have always exercised enormous influence in what was predominantly a peasant population. Hitler has decided to suppress their activities. Seminarists and religious teaching bodies such as the Freres des Ecoles and the Soeurs de Ribeauville have been laicised.

Churches Desecrated

Only a limited number of churches have been licensed as places of public worship, and they have been heavily taxed, the priests henceforth depending for a livelihood solely on the gifts of their congregations. All other churches in the country have been converted into covered markets or Nazi political centres. Strasbourg Cathedral has become, in fact, the headquarters of the National Socialist party. This has profoundly angered public opinion.

In the schools every attempt is being made to destroy belief in God, and children, on reaching the age of ten years, are enrolled in the Hitlerjugend, to be taught, like good little Germans, the principles of Hitlerism.

"Sicherheitspolizei" and ordinary police in green uniforms, are everywhere—at least five times as numerous as before the occupation. Houses of leading Jews have been confiscated and converted into commissariats and police stations. The police divide their time between spying and the brutal enforcement of orders. They arrest or hold as hostages any persons suspected of hostility to the "New Order."

Opposition By People

Now the Alsatians are a religious people, and they are also decidedly independent; they can be stubborn as mules and never take kindly to discipline. The result of Hitler's policy has been the alienation of the populace. Practically all the young men of the district are secret adherents of de Gaulle.

Thousands have joined the secret society formed by the National Committee of Public Safety, a mysterious organization which co-ordinates "passive resistance" activities throughout the province.

According to present information, though Hitler's process of assimilation is making superficial headway, it has not begun to conquer the will of the people.

Undecided

The Japanese are trying to make up their minds whether to drive south to the Indies or north into Siberia. They may even decide to spend the summer at home listening to the radio.—From "The New Yorker."

French Rejoice Over British Successes

The following is an extract from a letter received in London from a Frenchman in France:—

"During the terrible times through which we have passed in France I have often thought about you of whom I have heard nothing. Are you experiencing air raids? And above all, what do you think of us? I would very much like to know your opinion.

Last spring our town had a few bombs. Fortunately there were very few victims. A few days later came the invasion. Luckily we had not left, as we had only our bicycles. We therefore did not take part in the Calvary of the machine-gunned roads, on which some of our friends were killed. Nevertheless, we continued to live in hope up to the day when the unexpected capitulation fell upon us like a blow from a club. We blush with shame! We have not yet admitted that France could abandon her great ally.

"We are now again under the control of the Germans. We suffer—it goes without saying—a thousand privations, but morally, we have resisted the current. In the country, irrespective of political or religious opinions, we have a common ground—the hope in a British victory. We listen greedily to the broadcasts of the B.B.C., the only ray of truth which reaches us. The French who speak there are our friends.

"We rejoice in British successes, and we await with impatience the day when we shall be able to celebrate the recovery of a country which will come out of the trial stronger than ever. And then, perhaps, we shall see each other again. Perhaps we shall be able to recall moments spent together during the past 20 years, which I always enjoyed but appreciate even more today.

"Dear friend, however long may be the trial, and whatever the turn of events, you can be sure of us, sure of our loyalty. We have confidence in our friends from over the Channel and we admire their courage."

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 28, 1871

From Tientsin:—During the last two days, the water in the west plain has remained very much about the same height; some say it has gone down 7/10 in., but the direction of the wind would cause such a slight difference. I fear we shall see the whole district a lake, till winter brings us ice and northerly gales. Rain fell again last night, but it appears that the Chinese always expect rain on the 7th day of the 7th moon; and last night's was only a shower, so I still hope we are done with the wet season. But the harm is already done, and the distress among the country people during the winter, from want of fuel no less than from want of food, will be very great. The local authorities and gentry are doing all they can to provide relief, and a society has been formed of which the committee are the Salt Commissioner, the territorial Taoutai, and the leading gentry and merchants. The foreign community are stirring themselves, and H.M.'s Consul intends, I believe to send round a circular asking his countrymen to subscribe.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

M. MOLOTOV'S WARNING

Without a doubt the most important development in connection with the Far Eastern situation is the warning which M. Molotov, U.S.S.R. Foreign Commissar, has given to the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, to the effect that the Soviet Government would consider any attempt whatsoever to prevent the maintenance of normal commercial relations between the Soviet Union and the United States through Far Eastern ports as an inimical act towards Russia. This is a complete reply to the various statements by Japanese Government officials that they would view with concern any attempts to send war supplies to Russia viâ Vladivostok, because such supplies would have to pass in close proximity to Japan. It must be confessed that the reason given is a remarkably poor one for there is no reason whatever why a Japan, at peace with Russia and partner to a neutrality pact with her, should seek to modify that neutrality by hampering Russia's resistance to the German invasion.

The fact of the matter is that Japan as a signatory to the Tripartite Alliance, on the one hand, and a neutrality pact with Russia, on the other, is in no position to honour both commitments, for she has either to act as an Axis partner, or remain strictly neutral. It would seem that, in seeking to interfere with the normal trade between Soviet Russia and the United States, Japan is endeavouring to give what assistance it can to Germany without herself becoming involved in war. M. Molotov's warning should be sufficient indication to the Japanese Government that such an equivocal policy cannot be followed without serious results, and any attempt to prevent sea-borne cargoes of war material reaching Vladivostok will be regarded as a hostile act. M. Molotov, on behalf of the Soviet Government, gave assurance that the goods purchased in the United States were destined above all to satisfy the urgent needs of the Soviet Union in the west, arising from the defensive war she has been compelled to wage, as well as the normal economic needs of Far Eastern Russia.

That is to be taken as indicating that the Japanese fears that the war material the Soviet is importing may be used to strengthen the Soviet forces in Siberia and the Maritime Provinces are groundless, and that no increased menace to Japan is to be found in these importations. At present there are shipments of gasoline and oil crossing the Pacific with Vladivostok as their destination. It is possible that peace in the Pacific depends very largely on what action Japan chooses to take with regard to them in the very near future, for, in the light of M. Molotov's warning, it is clear that interference by the Japanese with these vessels will evoke most serious repercussions. Obviously, if Japan seeks to seize those vessels, or prevent them reaching their destination, she will in fact have created a blockade of the Siberian coast, and that is as complete an act of war as could possibly be imagined. Absolute neutrality which Japan promised when Mr. Matsuoka signed the pact in Moscow, demands that the Japanese should remain strictly aloof from the Soviet-German war, and that means that good faith requires that Japan should do nothing which might prejudice Russia's chances in her fight with the invader of her territories.

The hectic intrigue which is being pursued in Tokyo by the German representatives to persuade Japan to take action can well be imagined. Nothing would suit them better than that Japan should be dragged willy-nilly into this war one way or another. German fifth columnists will doubtless be assisted by those extremists who still profess to believe that Japan has a good chance of carrying out her expansionist policies either in the north or the south. Yet it is to be hoped for the sake of Japan that wiser counsels will prevail, for it must in all frankness be said that, after four years of most expensive warfare, in China, Japan is in no position to wage the much more costly war which would, result, should she seek to clash with Russia. Japan is in no condition to take on all-comers as some of her military extremists would like the world to believe, and the experiences of the past have shown that the Japanese land forces are likely to receive a rough handling from the Russians should Tokyo be so imprudent as to take any such action as that against which M. Molotov has so frankly warned it.

A REVELATION

One of the most interesting and important features of the diplomatic exchanges between Great Britain, Russia and Iran prior to the invasion of the last named is the Soviet explanatory note. Therein is to be found an exposé of German activities in Iran in which chapter and verse are quoted. The similarity between the allegations which the Soviet makes in this connection, and those which have been published concerning the activities of fifth columnists in Japan, indicate that in all countries which the Nazis have penetrated, or are penetrating by fraud, the general plan is in each case identical. During the last three months at almost monthly intervals Soviet Russia has warned the Iran Government of the *coup d'état* which the German agents in the country were plotting as well as the sabotage activities they contemplated taking against the Russian rear in the Caucasus. Whether because of German pressure or complete inability to believe that the Nazi agents would prove so treacherous, the Iran Government turned a deaf ear to all representations.

There was, therefore, no alternative but for Russia and Great Britain to take such action as would forestall the German plot and the Iranians will probably have cause for thanksgiving in the future that the two allies moved with such despatch and resolution. The Soviet case is that throughout Iran German agents were accumulating dumps of arms and munitions against the time when they could seize the government of Iran on the one hand, and carry out destructive operations against the Russian rear in the Caucasus on the other. The territory of Iran was to be exploited by the Germans in such a manner as to constitute a grave danger to the defence of the U.S.S.R. Coincident with these Soviet representations, Great Britain acted similarly, and quite some time ago the Iran Government was warned that the activities of the Germans in Iran constituted an important menace to the interests of both countries, while Iran itself was threatend with a political upset. In the circumstances if Britain and Russia had remained inactive they would have been guilty of grave and stupid negligence.

The Russian Government seems to be on better legalistic ground in this matter than is Great Britain. Contending that the conditions prevailing in Iran constituted a grave danger to Russia, and imposed upon its Government the need for appropriate action, the Soviet availed itself of Article 6 of the Soviet-Iran Treaty of 1921, and sent troops into Iranian territory for a temporary occupation with a view to safeguarding the security of the U.S.S.R. Whether the whole Treaty or merely this article was secret, it is reported that its publication now has created a sensation in Turkey, where it is claimed that its existence may have an important effect upon Turkey's position with regard to certain commitments that country has entered into. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Russia is on remarkably firm ground in taking a step, the possibility of which was recognized twenty years ago, and which was then fully provided for. There cannot be the slightest doubt either as to the necessity for, or propriety of the Russian action.

While no such documentary justification exists, in the case of Great Britain the argument is advanced, with every confidence in its soundness, that Britain was compelled to take parallel action with Russia in defence of her own interests. Those are important in Iran and the British Government would have been the target of very severe criticism the world over if it had refrained from taking steps to ensure their full protection. Hitler must be forestalled wherever that is possible. The Germans cannot with any justice complain at what has been done, for without any reason whatever they did worse things in Scandinavia and the Low Countries. The British acted firmly in Syria and Iraq, but it is to their credit that they did it with a minimum of that bloodshed in which the Nazis so patently revel. The same, it is confidently expected, will prove to be the case in Iran to which will have been brought security such as the Nazis never confer, and the certainty that, when Germany has been defeated, she will regain her full independence, freed from the Nazi infestation which could only have done her harm.

U.S. Military Mission

President Roosevelt has confirmed the announcement made by the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Hu Shih, that the United States is to send a military mission to Chungking, under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. John Magruder, a former Military Attaché at Peiping. The mission will be similar to that sent to Soviet Russia, and its business will be to see that the Lend-Lease materials despatched to this country are put to the best uses, and that materials most urgently needed get here first. To this end the mission will naturally survey the military situation in China, before they can make recommendation of types and quantities of materials needed. They will also give instruction in the use and maintenance of these materials and ensure that when they arrive they are not wasted through the ignorance of those who will have to handle them. There is also the problem of supply, which is a grave one when the world shortage of shipping is considered. The only means by which goods can reach Chungking is through Burma and along the Burma highway. This is a long and tedious route, and if materials are sent in any volume, a vast and efficient organization will be required. Doubtless the present organization is good, but if the route is called upon to carry large quantities of materials, there will naturally have to be some expansion. The Japanese reaction to this announcement has been roughly what might be expected. While there have been no official comments made, Domei reports from sources close to the Foreign Office that it is regarded as "an unfriendly act towards Japan." The message adds that the despatch of this mission is contrary to Mr. Winston Churchill's assertion that the United States was making every effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of American-Japanese differences, and brands the mission as a "further step" in American assistance to Chungking. There need be no contradiction between this mission and the United States desire to preserve peace, however. The leaders of the United States, with the backing of the majority of their citizens, have pledged themselves publicly to the policy of assisting those who are resisting aggression. President Roosevelt has officially called Japan an aggressor; the United States is committed to assistance to the Chinese who are resisting the aggressor. During two years of appeasement, the Democracies hoped that Japan might be dissuaded from the course to which her extremists had committed her, and it was only when it was obvious that further aggressions were contemplated that the appeasement policy was abandoned and one of economic sanctions introduced. Soft words failed, and action is now being tried. But the purpose is the same. The Democracies want peace in the Far East, but it must be a just peace; the wrongs which have been done must be put right. That has been the policy all along, and there has been no change. The duties assigned to the military mission do not indicate that the United States has abandoned the hope that more reasonable policies may be undertaken in Tokyo, but the despatch of the mission may be taken to confirm that America means business. If it is "unfriendly" to show that previous warnings are not mere bluff but mean what they say, then the use of the term "an unfriendly act" is probably correct.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Aug. 27.—*Cerastium tomentosum*, a low-creeping perennial with small leaves that grows so well here in the Autumn and which produces such an abundance of white flowers in Spring, is commonly called "Snow in Summer". The term is suitable for the plant in England, where it makes such fine borders during the Summer, but it is rather out of place here. The plant grows rapidly from cuttings or seeds and it is one of the best that we have for covering retaining walls or for planting close to stones in the rock garden. However, it suffers during the Summer and it is not a beautiful subject at that time. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the term "Snow in Summer" would be better applied to the Zephyr Lily (*Zephyranthus candida*). There is a long border of this bulb along the driveway in Hayim's Garden; it is a mass of flowers these days and a lovely sight during the daytime. The flowers close at night, but there are so many of them that the effect is still quite good even under artificial light. The plant is "at home" under the shade of trees and although the leaves are liable to become rather untidy at certain times of the year, a new crop appears with the flowers and an excellent "carpet" is obtained. There is also a rose-coloured variety that we used to see quite often; but during recent years, this appears to have become scarce. This variety used to be offered for sale in pots (it is not so hardy as the white) and perhaps this is the cause of its disappearance from local markets. A severe winter may have destroyed most of the stock. Recent rains have played havoc in the vegetable garden, and root crops have suffered badly on low-lying ground. We know several gardens in the Hungjao area where there was always a surplus stock of vegetables, but there is no surplus this year! Tomatoes and other vegetables used to be given away by the basketful, but the gardens generally look a sorry sight at present. The Chinese farmers have also suffered, large areas of low-lying land having been inundated several times. This will naturally result in higher prices for there will will be a greater demand for stock from high land and it is too much to expect owners of high land to be content with usual prices.—W.J.R.

Small islands, not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care.—*Thomas Paine.*

• • •

This business of conversation is a very serious matter. There are men that it weakens one to talk with an hour more than a day's fasting would do.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

• • •

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, learning, etc., beginning from his youth, and so go on to old age, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would appear at last!—*Dean Swift.*

• • •

We are always tempted to break up life into small fractions, and separate routine and effort and contrast secular and spiritual to assign this part to the duties of the world and that to the service of God. But such a division is faithless and vain. As the body is one, also is the life. The same spirit which leads us to isolate parts of our life as alone religions leads us to also to construct one type of religious work so that all action which does not fall within this narrow boundary is left out of account.—*Bishop Westcott.*

NEW FLUORESCENT LIGHT

When the New York and San Francisco fairs opened two years ago, visitors were impressed by miles of glass tubes glowing at night with many colours and giving out a soft yet powerful light. This was the public unveiling of fluorescent light, the first radical departure in illumination since Edison's invention of the filament electric bulb, writes Harland Manchester in the "Atlantic Monthly." Spectators dismissed this revolutionary light, however, as only another decoration for fairs and carnivals, or something to be used for advertising and display. But in two years fluorescent lighting has swept the country; more than 1,000,000 establishments are now lighted by it, and it is being installed in hundreds of factories, offices, stores and restaurants every week.

Moreover, the lamp's active principle has been adapted to a score of other important uses; to study disease, to save crops, to detect thieves and to provide light in wartime which cannot be seen by the enemy. It had been known for years that many materials will "fluoresce", or glow, when exposed to ultraviolet light. Finally someone hit on the idea of caging ultraviolet light and a fluorescent material inside a glass tube and thus making a new kind of lamp. Although experiments had been going on in Europe, it was American engineering skill which brought practical fluorescent lighting to the public.

At the General Electric Company's Nela Park laboratory in Cleveland, George Inman ground a piece of willemite stone to powder, mixed this with an adhesive and sprayed a thin coating on the inside of a glass tube. Electric terminals were placed in the ends of the tube filled with mercury vapour, which acted as a conductor. This produced ultraviolet rays, transformed by the excited willemite into a wave length suitable for illumination. Soft fluorescent light poured forth from the tube. Improved on by Inman and others, notably James L. Cox of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation and Edward C. Dench of Westinghouse, the new light now has become commercially practical.

The fluorescent lamp is cooler, easier on the eyes and vastly more efficient than any other light. It will give twice as much light for the same current, and produce only half as much heat. Every corner of the room appears to be flooded with soft, evenly distributed light. Placed overhead in clusters or fixed vertically on the walls are gleaming tubular fluorescent bars, usually two or four feet long and 1½ in. in diameter. Sometimes the tubes are partly shielded with glass or translucent plastic grids. One can look at the tubes without hurting your eyes, and one will notice that one has lost his shadow. This is because the tube, having ten times the surface area of an ordinary light bulb of the same wattage, spreads the light widely and evenly.

The lamp came along just in time to light America's new defence plants. Most factories, whose illumination was only about five foot-candles, had been too dimly lighted for fast, accurate work, and the heavy cost of wiring for more current prevented improvement. Now the government calls for 35 to 60 foot-candles of light in plants which it finances and the fluorescent lamp makes this possible. Textile plants also are rapidly changing to fluorescent light. Because it is more expensive to install, it is so far of interest chiefly in places using a great deal of light or where light of a special quality is needed.

In retail shops the new light has spread with the speed of an epidemic. Its coolness reduces the cost of air-conditioning in offices, trains, restaurants and stores. Food, flowers and other perishable goods keep fresh longer. Drugstores report savings of 30 per cent. in light bills. Since they remain open long hours this saving may pay off the installation cost of $300 or so in a year. In the home fluorescent light is still in an experimental stage. Many people have installed its glareless glow in bathrooms, game rooms and kitchens. The tubes last about 2,500 hours, compared with 1,000 hours for the filament bulb.

Intensive Experiments

The filament light bulb is strong in yellow and red, while the new lamp has an extra supply of blue and green; hence its effect is different. Navy blue and black, which look alike under a filament bulb, are easily distinguished under fluorescent light. On the other hand, the yellow of butter takes on a faintly greenish tinge under fluorescent light. But engineers and decorators are experimenting to produce a light which will satisfy every requirement in the home. They are also working on fluorescent floor lamps and table lamps, and making tubes from giants five feet long to pigmies six inches in length and no thicker than your finger.

A research chemist was showing me some fluorescent chemicals under ultraviolet light when I noticed "B-15" in large blue symbols across his shirt front. When we left the laboratory it was invisible. He explained that since many people dislike indelible ink markings, his laundry marks garments with a fluorescent dye. To avoid mix-ups in identification of babies, a Chicago hospital marks them with a harmless fluorescent dye. The fact that various inks and glues fluoresce differently under ultraviolet light provides a new way to detect forgery, alteration of documents, and tampering with the mail. If a letter is pried open and glued up again, the second adhesive betrays itself. An Ohio firm advertises an inexpensive fluorescent kit—powder and "invisible lamp"—for the detection of petty thieves or saboteurs. Cash, merchandise, or machines are dusted with the inconspicuous powder; no matter if the guilty person scrubs his hands, beneath the lamp they blaze with tell-tale green.

Butter and margarine may look alike under daylight, but under ultraviolet margarine is blue. Fresh eggs have a reddish fluorescence, but after ten days become brown, then blue. Characteristic fluorescent colours betray chicory in coffee, horse fat in lard, and refined oil in supposedly virgin olive oil.

Since Ehrlich's time pathologists have stained human tissue to make them visible under the microscope. Allowance had to be made for changes caused by the chemical action of the dyes. With the fluorescent microscope, each species of bacteria has a characteristic fluorescent colour. The tuberculosis germ glows in yellowish rose; the A-type typhoid germ in violet-tinged yellow, the B-type in greenish-yellow. Cancerous tissue fluoresces with a purplish-pearly hue while healthy tissue appears almost black. Today many able men are testing the fluorescence of hundreds of materials, and trying out new mechanisms to unite them for all manner of useful tasks.

IN PARENTHESIS

Blue-Print

"JUST what kind of chap is he?"

"He's the sort of fellow you'd use as a blue-print if you wanted an idiot built."

• • •

Taxes

WILLIE: "Pop, what are taxes?"

Father: "Taxes are boomerangs the poor hurl at the rich!"

• • •

No Off Season

IN the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to the same thoughts he has been entertaining all winter.

• • •

Time Was When . . .

AN old-timer is one who remembers when a girl gave her boy friend a lock of her hair instead of a key to her flat.

• • •

Dated Rat

HENRY: "They found a 100-year-old rat in the village fruit store."

Harry: "How did they know the rat was 100 years old?"

Henry: "He had a date in his mouth."

• • •

Takes a Bit of Doing

HE: "It must be hard to be a movie actress' husband."

She: "What makes you think so?"

He: "I can't—and I've been trying to get to be one for over a year."

• • •

All Alike

GIRL: "I maintain that love-making is just the same as it always was!"

Boy: "But how can you know that?"

Girl: "I've just been reading about a Greek maiden who sat and listened to a lyre all the evening."

• • •

Big of Him

"I LAUGHED when my wife said her father was a big man," said a husband at Tottenham police court, "but when he called to ask me to treat his daughter more kindly, I promised I would.

"He was a big man."

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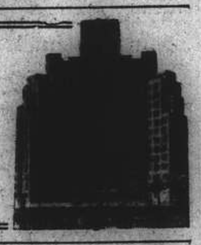

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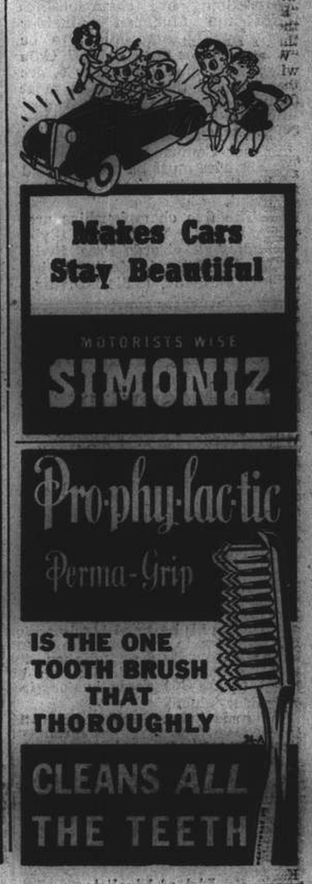

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THE SPORTS PAGE

D. W. Leach Ending Colourful Local Cricket Career With Departure—21 Years Not Out!

TWENTY-ONE years of active cricket in Shanghai is a record that anyone can be proud of and when the cricketer concerned is the Shanghai captain, Donald W. Leach, followers of the grand old game will realize with regret that his departure from these shores in a few days will be a great blow to local cricket. Demobbed from the R.A.F. in the summer of 1919, Leach arrived in Shanghai in 1920. As commanding officer of the Armoured Car Company he has been associated with Shanghai Volunteer Corps' circles for a considerable time but it is on the cricket field that he is best known.

Steeped in the great traditions of cricket—he is Yorkshire born and Lancashire bred—Leach has been a commanding figure in Shanghai cricket for 21 years. Since 1920 he has played in all interport matches against Hongkong—except in 1925 and 1936 when he was away on long leave—and has captained the local eleven from 1929 when he took over the leadership from Captain E. I. M. Barrett.

Unquestioned Ability

A quiet but dominating leader on the field. Leach, by his forceful personality, has always been able to get the best out of he men under him, but his greatest quality to those who have played with and against him is his uncanny ability to push home to the full the slightest advantage gained by his side. A great student of all the fundamental essentials of batting and bowling, he has been able by his great knowledge of the game to exploit the weaknesses of players opposing him to the undoubted advantage of his own team. As a medium-placed leg-spin bowler Leach has no equal in contemporary cricket in this part of the world while as a batsman he has been for years a prolific run scorer, his delightful stroke play often being an object lesson to the young cricketer.

Easily the finest and most useful all-rounder ever to play for any length of time in Shanghai. Leach's best season was in 1930 when he accomplished that most difficult of difficult feats—the cricketer's double—by scoring 1,000 runs and capturing 100 wickets in a season.

Shanghai's Giants

Reviewing a lifetime of cricket in Shanghai—for 21 years is almost that—Leach, in a colourful interview made some interesting remarks about some of Shanghai's better known players. In his opinion, the best batsmen to play during his time in Shanghai were E. I. M. Barrett, H. B. Ollerdessen, Sam Kermani, L. F. Stokes, A. W. Hayward, A. A. Claxton, Jimmy Quayle and A. J. Barson. Ollerdessen, according to Leach, might have been up to Test standard had he played at home, while Hayward, one of the great cricketing enthusiasts, was a very stylish batsman.

Bill O'Hara was the model left-hand bowler with V. H. Lanning a great attacker. Jimmy Quayle was at times extraordinarily fast though occasionally erratic. The pick of the bowlers, said Leach, were O'Hara, Sam Isaacs, W. Mansel-Smith, V. H. Lanning, Tim Rawsthorne, Torry Wilson and Reggie Elliott.

S.C.C. All Out For 15!

He paid tribute to the attacking powers of Isaacs and Wilson who, for fifteen years when playing for the Recs against the S.C.C., were always a problem that the S.C.C. had difficulty in solving. Once, he recalled, Sam and Torry skittled out the S.C.C. 1st XI for fifteen runs, such Club bats as Barrett, Hayward, Wainright, Leach, O'Hara and Muriel being included among the victims.

H. A. Coward he rated as the soundest wicket-keeper ever to play in Shanghai with Clive Brook the most brilliant. He also spoke well of the stumping powers of Claxton, Haynes, Mayhew and Sam Kermani.

Local Heyday in Cricket

The finest year Shanghai ever enjoyed, he went on, was in 1927 when Shaforce with some twenty battalions, which included many first-class cricketers, was stationed in Shanghai. Shanghai defeated Shaforce that summer three times in a row.

Asked why he thought the standard of cricket here was at a low ebb at the present time, Leach gave it as his opinion that youngsters who might be good definitely do not practice enough. Hours and hours at the nets under competent instruction are essential to improve either batting or bowling, especially the lattter, while great attention ought to be paid to correctness of style to ensure consistency.

Leach's Ideal Eleven

Leach was asked to select his ideal Shanghai XI (1920/1941) and after some consideration he chose the following side, in batting order:

1. H. B. Ollerdessen.
2. L. F. Stokes.
3. E. I. M. Barrett.
4. S. R. Kermani (wicket-keeper).
5. A. W. Hayward.
6. D. W. Leach (medium leg spinners).
7. J. A. Quayle (fast right hand).
8. P. Madar (slow leg spinners).
9. W. E. O'Hara (left hand medium).
10. R. S. Elliott (fast right hand—new ball swing).
11. J. A. Isaacs (fast left hand—new ball swing).

Last Game on Saturday

Some might prefer Mansel-Smith or Divecha to Madar but the latter had proved to be a better interport player, Leach averred.

Leach will probably play his last game in Shanghai for a considerable time this Saturday when he captains the Wanderers against the Stragglers in a match that has been eagerly awaited for a long time. The result of this encounter will probably decide the local league championship for 1941 and Leach, in his own imperturbable way, will undoubtedly have a lot to say—figuratively—about the final destination of the title.

Swimming Entries Closing Saturday

Intending competitors for the remaining five championships of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, to be held at the Foreign "Y" Gala on Saturday, September 6, are reminded that entries close at noon sharp on Saturday, August 30, with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Graham, Shanghai Telephone Company.

Entries must be accompanied by the correct fee of $2 per event.

The five championships are. Men's 50 Yards Free Style, Ladies' 50 Yards Free Style, Men's 150 Yards Medley Swim, Men's Diving, Ladies' Diving.

Hekking and Butt Win Easily in Swimming Heats

Owing to one competitor scratching in both the men's 880 yards free style and the 100 yards back stroke, heats for only two S.A.S.A. Championships were held yesterday evening at the Rowing Club Pool—and neither produced any outstanding performances. In the men's 100 yards free style Bobbie Hekking, the hot favourite for the title, swum casually in his heat and barely nosing W. L. Wen in the poor time of 62⅗ seconds, actually ⅗ second above the mark recorded by C. Butt in his heat of the 100 yards junior free style.

With Matiuk scratching from the 880 yards free style—leaving only four competitors—no heats for this event were held and it thus prevented T. S. Chie from showing what he could do over this distance. H. Ballerand's failure to turn up for the heats of the 100 yards back stroke automatically qualified the remaining four entries in the event for the finals this Saturday.

List of Finalists

The following are the finalists for the Rowing Club Gala this Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

100 Yards Men's Free Style:—R. Hekking, C. L. Wen, R. Leoni and I. Grebesnchikoff.

100 Yards Men's Back Stroke:—V. Matiuk, O. Strand, E. Smith and C. C. Wang.

100 Yards Junior Free Style:—C. Butt, P. Ingmer, J. Hyatt and J. T. Smith.

880 Yard Men's Free Style:—T. S. Chie, A. Griffiths, G. Stephen and I. Grebenschikoff.

Hekking took things very easily in his heat of the men's 100 yards free style, being content to trail C. L. Wen for the first two laps and only applying sufficient pressure in the third session to eke out a narrow victory. His time of 62⅗ seconds is more than four seconds slower than the mark he recorded in the winning the event last year, but he should be able to cut down to about 58 seconds on Saturday night.

The other heat went to R. Leoni with I. Grebenschikoff second in the fair time of 63 seconds. Hekking should have little difficulty in winning on Saturday, with second place a toss-up between R. Leoni and C. L. Wen.

No Opposition For Butt

Charlie Butt won his heat in the junior 100 yards free style in comfortable fashion from P. Ingmer, and he should be able to better his time of 62 seconds by a full second in the finals. The second heat—in which there were only two competitors—was merely swum over in 80⅘ seconds.

Detailed results follow:

Men's 100 Yards Free Style

1st heat:—1. R. Leoni, 2. I. Grebesnchikoff. Time: 63 seconds.

2nd heat:—1. R. Hekking, 2. C. L. Wen. Time: 62 3/5 seconds.

Juniors' Yards Free Style

1st heat:—1. C. Butt, 2. P. Ingmer. Time: 62 seconds.

2nd heat:—1. J. Hyatt, 2. J. T. Smith. Time: 80 4/5 seconds.

Nakano Out to Wrest Lightweight Title From Paul Lojnikoff

Can "Knocker" Nakano wrest the lightweight title from blonde Paul Lojnikoff? This question has been on the minds of local boxing fans during the past fortnight. The answer will be revealed tomorrow night when the two cauliflower merchants will clash for the second time at the Canidrome.

With this fight as a main event there is every promise that this card, which is being promoted by Jackie Parks and sponsored by the Shanghai Boxing Association, being a far more successful one than their first venture.

This will be Paul Lojinkoff's final appearance in the local ring as he has been booked for a series of bouts in Singapore where he will be looking for new fields to conquer. And while he will be entering the squared arena with the determined intention of retaining his belt, Nakano will be fighting with two purposes: first, to win the lightweight title, and second, to erase the blemish on his record when he conceded a T.K.O. by refusing to continue the fight in the first meeting.

Charlie Chase to Fight

A welcome return to the local fight row will be "Charlie Chase" Collaco, the expounder of the theory that a good boxer can both clown and fight at the same time. With him on the card there should be quite a liberal relief of comedy.

Tickets are now selling at the Fourth Marines Club, Monk's Brass Rail, the Canidrome and at the Paramount Ballroom. Prices of the tickets range from $20, $15, $8 to $4.

The complete card is as follows:

Main Event

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA

Ten 2-minutes Rounds

Paul Lojnikoff, 135 lb. *v.* Knocker Nakano, 135 lb.

Semi-final

Eight 2-minute Rounds

Joe Clara, 135 lb. *v.* Peter Lojnikoff, 132 lb.

Preliminaries

Six 2-minute Rounds

Kid Ruckenstein, 135 lb. *v.* Yamakawa, 135 lb.

Katayama, 126 lb. *v.* Walloper Weiss, 126 lb.

Kid Teddy, 144 lb. *v.* Brute Brusnetsoff, 145 lb.

"Charlie Chase" Collaco, 139 lbs. *v.* Victor Maitzeff 140 lbs.

Four 2-minute Rounds

Ting Ling, 117 lbs. *v.* Chong Ho Chi, 116 lbs.

Donald Leach

Pote-Hunt's Team Triumphant by 21 Runs in Friendly

In a friendly all-day encounter on the S.C.C. ground yesterday a side captained by J. W. Pote-Hunt defeated an eleven skippered by E. J. Sluis after an interesting and exciting match by 21 runs. Runs came at a good pace during the game, batsmen refusing to sit on the splice, the care and worries of league cricket being entirely forgotten—thank goodness! Large scores were not conspicuous and although several players reached double figures, batsmen were always inclined "to have a go" at the attack with the result that many of the players literally forced themselves out.

Orr did an excellent piece of work with the ball for the winners by capturing seven wickets for 35 runs and it was mainly due to his effort, coupled with the attempts at big hitting, that enabled the winners to get home.

Runs Mount Quickly

Orr and Reynols flogged the attack with a vengeance, runs coming at a very quick rate. In the nineties, however, they were both out to mishits. Lingard, Sim, Gates and Pote-Hunt all had a quick knock, reaching double figures in each case, before being dismissed. The innings eventually closed for 162. Of the seven bowlers tried by Sluis, Pitts was the most successful, his five wickets being captured at a trifle over seven apiece. Marsay claimed three wickets for 34.

Sluis' XI began in poor fashion, Brown, Pitts, Harvey and Underwood all being sent back with only seventeen on the board, the bowler in each instance being Orr. Marsay, Sinclair and Sluis then made a great attempt to pull the game round and though they scored 21, 23 and 22 respectively the batting side were still in a poor way. Pate tried to knock the ball into Bubbling Well Road but sent up a skier for Gash to make a catch in the gully while Scott banged out a quick ten.

Aggressive Batting

Smith and Watton, in the last wicket partnership, which realized over thirty valuable runs, knocked the attack all over the field, one six from Smith being a particularly long hit.

Orr, with seven wickets for 35 runs, took all the bowling honours, while Lingard, Duckitt and Gates each secured one victim.

Scores follow:—

J. W. Pote-Hunt's XI

E. R. Duckitt, l.b.w. b. Marsay	1
R. U. Reynolds, c. Brown, b. Pitts	42
S. V. Gash, b. Smith	19
B. A. Weidman, run out	6
H. E. Orr, c. Pate, b. Pitts	26
A. Lingard, b. Pitts	16
W. B. Sim, c. Smith, b. Pitts	11
R. Gates, b. Marsay	14
J. W. Pote-Hunt, c. Pitts, b. Marsay	13
S. M. Thornley, b. Pitts	0
R. E. Duttick, not out	7
Extras	6
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Harvey	4	0	21	0
Marsay	8.2	2	34	3
Smith	5	0	18	1
Brown	3	0	30	0
Pitts	7	0	36	5
Scott	3	0	6	0
Sluis	1	0	12	0

E. J. Sluis' XI

J. B. Brown, b. Orr	0
L. Underwood, st. Reynolds, b. Orr	8
F. A. Pitts, b. Orr	4
A. J. Harvey, b. Orr	0
W. Marsay, b. Duckitt	21
A. C. Sinclair, b. Orr	23
E. J. Sluis, c. & b. Gates	22
K. M. Pate, c. Gash, b. Orr	8
R. F. Scott, c. & b. Lingard	10
J. A. G. L. Smith, c. Reynolds, b. Orr	27
W. F. Watton, not out	13
Extras	5
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Orr	10.1	1	35	7
Lingard	7	0	24	1
Duckitt	5	0	31	1
Gates	4	1	28	1
Pote-Hunt	1	0	17	0
Thornley	1	0	1	0

Rinks Championship to See All-Y.B.C. Final; Marshall's And Aitkenhead's Fours Win

ELIMINATING their opponents by decisive scores, R. C. Aitkenhead's and A. Marshall's rinks, entered the final of the Lawn Bowls Rink Championship yesterday afternoon. Playing at the greens of the S.L.B.C., Aitkenhead skipped his four to a 25-15 victory over R. Thomson and Co. in game which was far more closely contested than the scores would actually appear to indicate. Meanwhile, the tussle at the Police greens, was not nearly as close; Marshall's rink proved their mettle early to draw away to a comfortable 30-11 win over W. J. Monk's side.

With the qualification of Aitkenhead's and Marshall's quartettes for the final, the deciding encounter will be an all-Yangtszepoo affair. Judging from yesterday's play, the final should rise to very interesting heights as the game is likely to be productive of an unusually high standard of bowling.

Aitkenhead Brilliant

It was principally the fine trailing of the jack by Aitkenhead that spelt defeat for the Junior Golf Club side, captained by Thomson. When a win of two or three shots appeared to be almost certain for the golfers, an accurately delivered shot from Aitkenhead would carry the jack away to rob them of honours for that end. The S. J. G. C. men were playing a fine game of bowls, laying their woods equally as well as the winners, but it was always Aitkenhead's woods that told the tale.

There was a noticeable contrast in the type of play preferred by the No. 1's. While C. Fletcher, the S.J.G.C. lead-off man, rolled the jack for long ends, F. C. McPherson preferred the half or three-quarter ones. The latter's deliveries were well nigh deadly over short ends, either touching the jack or laying close to it.

Winners Open Well

Aitkenhead's four started off brilliantly by amassing nine points in the first four ends. But at this point they seemed to have gone stale as Thomson' rink, with the aid of four in the seventh end, tied the count at 9-9 on the eighth. Two consecutive threes, however, soon saw the Y.B.C. four in the lead again and from there onwards they had the run of things, chiefly due to the fine trailing of the jack by Aitkenhead.

The golfers were, it must be admitted, a trifle unlucky at times. At the 14th end they had four bowls lying on jack while in the 17th they had five, but a drive by Aitkenhead on both occasions robbed them of what appeared to be certain points.

Opposing rinks consisted of the following:—

R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), A. Cheetham, L. Beattie, F. C. McPherson.

R. Thomson (skip), A. D. Denton, W. A. Watson, C. Fletcher.

The end-by-end scores were:—

R. C. AITKENHEAD'S RINK / R. THOMSON'S RINK

Points	Total	Ends	Points	Total
3	3	1	—	—
2	5	2	—	—
3	8	3	—	—
1	9	4	—	—
—	9	5	1	1
—	9	6	2	3
—	9	7	4	7
—	9	8	2	9
3	12	9	—	9
3	15	10	—	9
—	15	11	1	10
1	16	12	—	10
1	17	13	—	10
3	20	14	—	10
1	21	15	—	10
—	21	16	2	12
1	22	17	—	12
1	23	18	—	12
2	25	19	—	12
—	25	20	2	14
—	25	21	1	15

Losers' Skip Off Form

A. Marshall's rink appear to have caught W. J. Monk's side on an off day. Particularly off-colour was the losing skip who was not even a shadow of his usual self. Meanwhile, without the intention of robbing the winning four of the credit rightly due them, it must be admitted that they enjoyed a run of luck on several ends.

The occasional brilliance of Marshall and McLean, coupled with the steadiness of Hogg and Matheson, was too much for the losers. A splendid six in the seventh end, the result of Marshall's knocking aside of two shots and laying his woods close to the jack, gave his rink a 13-4 lead.

Marshall Shines

Marshall's fine bowling was again in evidence in the 14th end when, with three of his rinks' shots lying near the jack he drew his own two to score a five. After the 19th end there was little doubt in the minds of the spectators with regard to the eventual outcome.

The S.L.B.C. four started off on the right foot by scoring a three. But this appeared to be merely a flash in the pan as they were restricted later to only ones in the ends that fell to them. The sole exception was when the registered a three in 17th end.

Opposing rinks were:—

A. Marshall (skip), A. B. Hogg, R. Matheson, A. McLean.

W. J. Monk (skip), W. J. Ward, F. S. Ward, E. B. Harmer.

Detailed scores:—

W. J. MONK'S RINK / A. MARSHALL'S RINK

Points	Total	Ends	Points	Total
3	3	1	—	—
—	3	2	1	1
—	3	3	2	3
1	4	4	—	3
—	4	5	3	6
—	4	6	1	7
—	4	7	6	13
—	4	8	1	14
—	4	9	3	17
1	5	10	—	17
—	5	11	1	18
—	5	12	1	19
—	5	13	1	20
—	5	14	5	25
1	6	15	—	25
1	7	16	—	25
3	10	17	—	25
1	11	18	—	25
—	11	19	1	26
—	11	20	1	27
—	11	21	3	30

Recs Beat S.L.B.C. By Four Woods in Annual Match

Four shots were all that separated the final scores yesterday afternoon when the Shanghai Recreation Club triumphed over the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club in their annual game held at the Recs greens. Though losing four rinks, the winners managed to amass a total of 169 points while the S. L. B. C. aggregated 165.

The Lawn Bowls Club were without the services of one of their stronges, rinks—W. J. Monk's four—who were unable to participate in the match as they were engaged in a semi-final tussel for the local Rinks Championship.

Foundation of Victory

W. T. Manley laid the foundation of the Recs' victory when he skipped his men to an impressive win by the margin of 12 woods. This rink was subsequently presented with silver spoons by the S. L. B. C. for having won by the widest margin. On the other hand, J. E. Harvey and his group were presented with silver Recs' were for being the biggest winners for the S. L. B. C.

Following were the respective skips and the scores aggregated by their rinks:—

S.R.C. 169; S.L.B.C. 165

S. R. C.		S. L. B. C.	
W. T. Manley	28	J. Munro	16
G. Madar	14	J. E. Harvey	28
G. V. Jensen	20	E. Owen	18
J. M. C. Lopes	19	C. A. Pratt	12
C. L. Passos	18	J. Turnbull	21
G. B. Stormes	22	A. Braid	13
F. O. Madar	19	C. Richards	24
C. Thompson	14	T. J. Goodman	15
G. N. Manley	16	A. Harvey	20
	169		165

Junior "Y" Swimmers Produce Fine Form

In an exhibition medley relay race, the trio of V. Matiuk, C. Butt and I. Grebenschikoff, came within the two seconds of lowering the local record. The large crowd that attended the 13th Annual "Y" Junior Gala yesterday did not expect to see as splendid a performance as this. Meanwhile, during the course of the day no less than seven "Y" records were shattered by the juniors.

The powerful back stroke of V. Mutiuk covered the first lap of the race in fine style and time while Charlie Butt was impressive with his breast stroke when he followed Matiuk. Grebenschikoff did the final free style lap. The time of the final free 1 minute and 28 seconds.

Prizes were presented to the winning competitors at the close of the gala by Rev. E. J. Ottowell, the Chairman of he Junior Section of the Assocation.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	84	44	.656
Chicago	67	58	.532
Cleveland	63	59	.516
Boston	65	61	.516
Detroit	58	65	.460
Philadelphia	55	69	.444
St. Louis	54	69	.439
Washington	52	69	.430

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	79	44	.642
St. Louis	77	45	.631
Cincinnati	69	51	.575
Pittsburgh	65	56	.537
New York	58	62	.483
Chicago	54	70	.435
Boston	49	72	.405
Philadelphia	35	86	.289

—United Press.

Leaders Fail to Make Headway in Major Leagues

New York, Aug. 26.

All upper division clubs of the National League divided double headers today, leaving the standings virtually unchanged and the Brooklyn Dodgers still a game and a half ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Brooklyn picked up a game by downing the Cards 8 to 3 in the opener but the gain was short lived because the Cards came back to take the night cap 3 to 1.

Ebbets field was jammed by 309,107 Brooklyn fans desirous of seeing the Dodgers win that long overdue pennant. The first game went to their liking but the Dodgers played ragged ball in the second game of the crucial series.

Reds' 1st Loss to Giants

Cincinnati's Reds stayed eight and one-half games behind the Dodgers when they lost their first game with the New York Giants 7 to 4 and then came back to win the second 5 to 4.

The Chicago Cubs settled on an old score by winning both ends of their twin ball with the Philadelphia Phillies. The Cubs pushed over a narrow 5 to 4 win in the first game and then piled up an early lead to take the second by a score of 11 to 3.

The fourth double header of the day was divided by Boston and Pittsburgh with the Braves getting a 4 to 3 decision in the opener and the Pirates coming back to win the night cap 6 to 1.

Tigers Slip More

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics made it two straight over the slipping Detroit Tigers in the feature play of the American League. The Mackmen battered Lou Newsom and Lynwood Rowe for fourteen hits to take the opener 9 to 1 and then came through with a 2 to 1 decision in the night cap.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	10	1
New York	7	10	0

Batteries: Walters, Turner and Lombardi, J. Riddle; McGee, Schumacher and Danning.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	11	2
New York	4	6	0

Batteries: Thompson, Derringer and West, Lombardi; Bowman, Melton and Hartnett.

Called end of 8th because of darkness.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	8	1
Philadelphia	4	13	2

Batteries: Mooty and McCullough; Hoerst, Melton, Beck and Livingston, Warren.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	18	1
Philadelphia	3	8	2

Batteries: Erickson and Scheffning; S. Johnson, Podgajny, Beck and Warren.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	7	0
Brooklyn	8	12	1

Batteries: Lanier, Shoun, Gumbert, Crouch and Mancuso, W. Cooper; Davis and Owen.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	8	0
Brooklyn	1	7	2

Batteries: M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Fitzsimmons, French and Franks, Owen.

Called end of 8th because of darkness.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	3	4	0
Boston	4	13	0

Batteries: Wilkie and Davis; Tobin and Berres, Montgomery.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	6	13	1
Boston	1	6	0

Batteries:—Butcher and Lopez; Errickson, Lamanna, Hutchings and Berres, Montgomery.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	9	0
St. Louis	0	10	0

Batteries: Leonard and Early; Caster, Ostermueller and Ferre.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	9	14	0
Detroit	1	6	2

Batteries: Marchildon, Beckman and Wagner; Newsom, Rowe and Sullivan.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	6	0
Detroit	1	6	0

Batteries: Knott, Hadley and Hayes; Trout, Bridges and Tebbetts.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	9	13	2
Cleveland	4	6	3

Batteries: H. Newsome and Pytlak; Bagby, Brown and Hemsley.—United Press.

Inspired Pack Hurls 2nd Batt. To 13-2 Win Over Orphans

THE Second Battalion took a firm grip on the second position in the league standings of the Shanghai City Baseball League yesterday afternoon at the Race Course when they swamped the Headquarters Orphans by the one-sided score of 13-2 to make this the Second Battalion's third straight victory over the Orphans. The game started off rather evenly as both sides brought two runs across the home plate in the initial and, following this, neither of the teams could send a man further than first base for three innings. Then came the fatal fifth for the Orphans as "Bozo" Duncan's boys scored seven runs on six hits and two errors to cinch the encounter.

Pack, all-round star of the Second Battalion, did an excellent job on the mound and he had but one bad inning, and that was the first, when he was nicked for two hits for two two runs. He then settled down and baffled his opposition as he struck out nine of his opponents, allowing them but one scratch hit for the balance of the encounter.

Pack's hurling in this game was the best seen here this season as his curves were breaking nicely and his change of space was something well worth watching.

2nd Batt. Kept Guessing

For the Headquarters nine, Swanson started off and for four innings, he kept his opponents guessing as he hurled a slow ball that had the batters from the Second Battalion breaking their backs to reach. From all indications in the first four innings, those baseball enthusiasts who were on hand to watch the game were about ready to settle down to a tight game but the fireworks started in the fifth inning with ten of the Second Battalion batters going up to face Swanson and they did not stop till they had compiled the large total of seven runs in that one inning.

This took the heart out of the Orphans and they started using substitutes; Shaull was sent in to replace Swanson on the mound. The boys under the guidance of mentor "Bozo" Duncan did not let up as they nicked him for three hits in the sixth inning to score another three runs to give them a total of twelve runs, more than enough to win the game.

Mertes Cracks Out Homer

Mertes and Zagar were the heavy guns for the Second Battalion as they each collected three hits in five trips to the plate. Mertes cracked out a home run in the sixth inning with two runners on base and Zagar clouted out two triples. Waddell of the Second Battalion was also responsible for some heavy stickwork as he collected two hits in three trips to the plate, including a two-bagger into deep right field.

The big inning for the Second Battalion started off with "Muscles" Taylor, who singled to right field. Waddell then connected for a Texas Leaguer behind second base to advance Taylor to third base. As Waddell attempted to steal second, Provencher threw wild in trying to catch him and Taylor scored on the play. Brannan was safe on a error by Silk, scoring Waddell. Mertes single advanced Brannon and Pack then cracked out a single to score Brannon while Mertes was held up on third base.

Zagar Hits Three-Bagger

Pack went down to second on the first pitch and on the second ball thrown to Duncan, he hit a weak grounder to Swanson. Mann was safe on a fielder's choice as Mertes scored and Zagar's three-bagger cleared the bases. Zagar came in on Rundle's high fly to centre field. Taylor, the tenth batter to face Swanson got his second hit of the inning but was called out as he attempted to pilfer second base.

The Second Battalion scored three more runs in the next innings as Waddell hit a doubleton into left field. Brannon was given a base on balls and then Mertes came up to the plate and picked one that he liked to lift the ball over the head of the centre fielder for a Ruthian clout that saw him safely over the home plate.

The box score follows:

Headquarters

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Middleton, 2b., c.	3	1	0	4	1	0
Shaull, lf., p.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Ruge, lb.	3	1	1	9	0	0
Terrell, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hicks, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Jurcovic, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	0
McKinzie, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Swanson, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Prickett, lf, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Provencher, c.	2	0	0	3	1	1
Schilling, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0	0
	29	2	3	24	9	3

Second Battalion

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Mertes, c.	5	3	3	11	0	0
Pack, p.	5	1	2	1	2	0
Duncan, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Kapplinger, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mann, ss.	4	2	1	1	3	0
Zagar, rf.	5	1	3	0	1	0
Rundle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Taylor, cf.	4	1	2	1	1	0
Waddell, lb.	3	2	2	8	0	1
Brannon, 3b.	3	2	0	0	2	0
	37	13	14	27	10	1

Score by innings:—

Headquarters	200 000 000—2
2nd Batt.	200 073 01x-13

Summary: Earned runs—Headquarters 2, Second Battalion 13. Left on bases—Headquarters 5, Second Battalion 3. Two base hits—Waddell. Three Base hits—Zagar 2. Home run—Mertes. Struck out by Swanson 3, Shaull 2, Pack 9. Bases on balls off Swanson 1, Shaull 2, Pack 4. Double plays—Miller to Middleton. Passed balls—Provencher, Middleton. Hit by pitcher—Swanson by Pack. Hits off Swanson 8 in 5 innings, off Shaull 6 in 3 innings, off Pack 3 in 9 innings. Losing Pitcher—Swanson. Stolen bases—Shaull, Jurcovic, Mertes, Zagar, Taylor. Runs batted in—Mertes 4, Zagar 3, Mann 2, Pack, Kapplinger, Rundle, Waddell, Terrell, Silk. Umpires—Rossell (Plate), Jackson and Allender. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.

Marcel Boussac's Horse Wins Grand Prix de Deauville

Paris, Aug. 25.

Carrying the orange and grey silks of M. Marcel Boussac, veteran French race-owner, Jock, ably ridden by C. H. Semblat, France's crack jockey, flashed past the winning post first at the Longchamps track yesterday in the Frs. 800,000 Grand Prix de Deauville.

This race, which is usually held at the well-known French sea-resort, was run at the Longchamps track near Paris owing to the present situation.

Picturesque Track

Longchamps, generally acknowledged as ranking second to Ascot as far as picturesque race-tracks are concerned, was filled to capacity for the event and reminded one of prewar days when turf enthusiasts from all over the world gathered to witness the annual Grand Prix de Paris blue-ribbon event in French turfdom.

Yesterday's event was run off in glorious sunshine, adding no little to the success of the meeting.

Jock's victory added another link in the long chain of M. Boussac's turf successes, which include some of the most important races in the world. Two years ago he won the Grand Prix de Paris with his crack three-year-old. Pharis.—Havas Telemondial.

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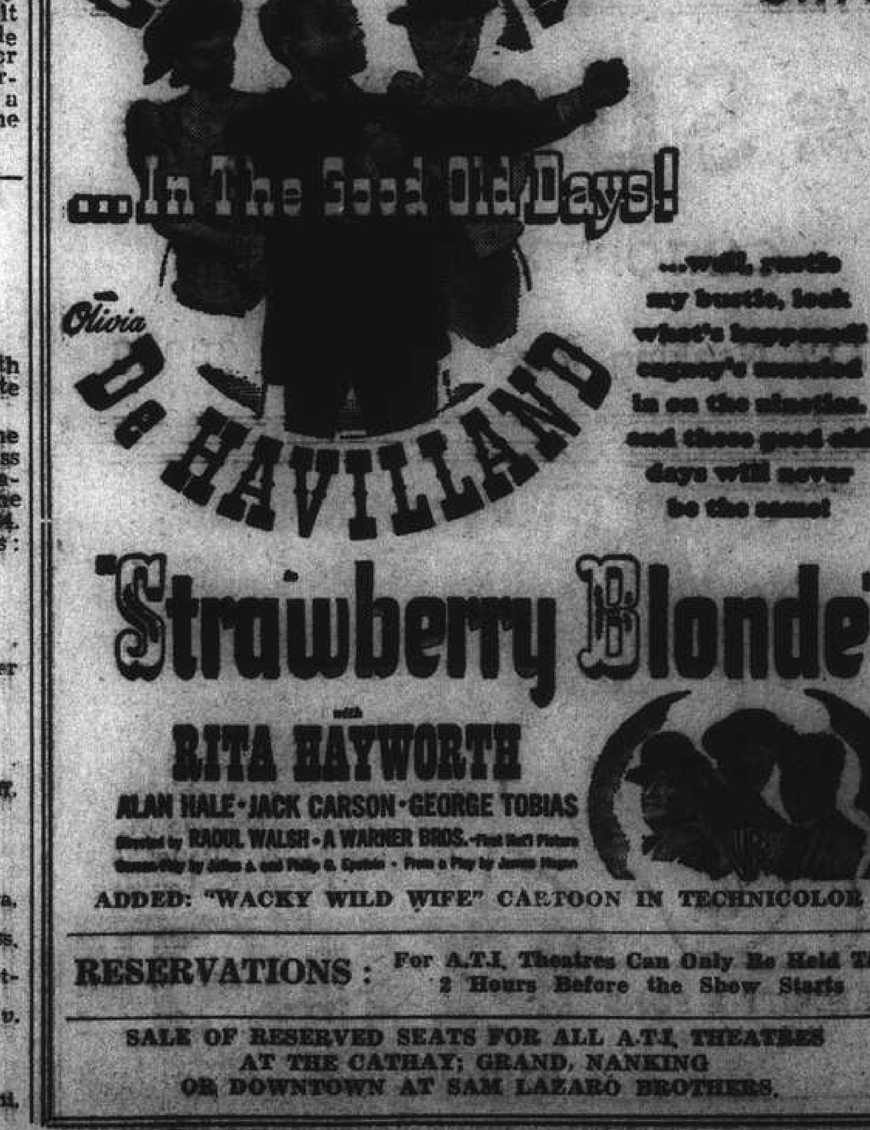

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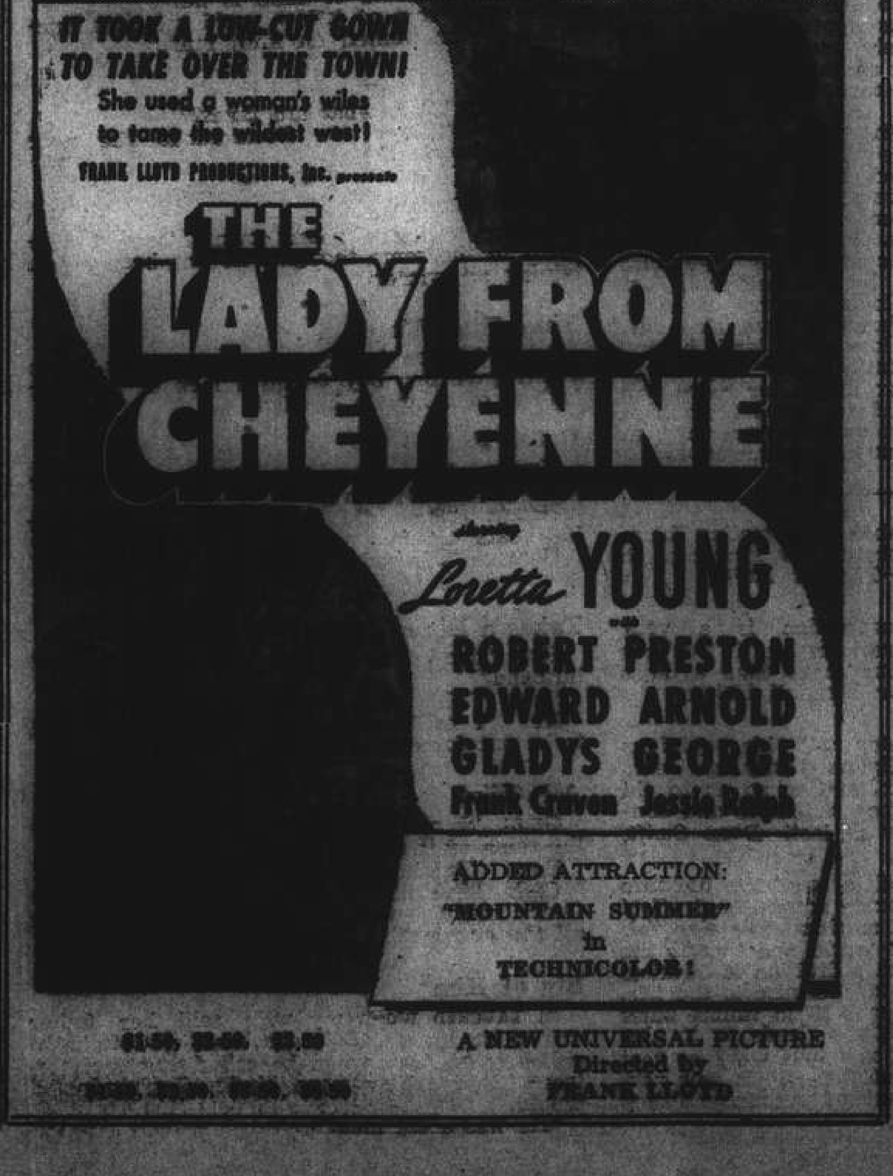

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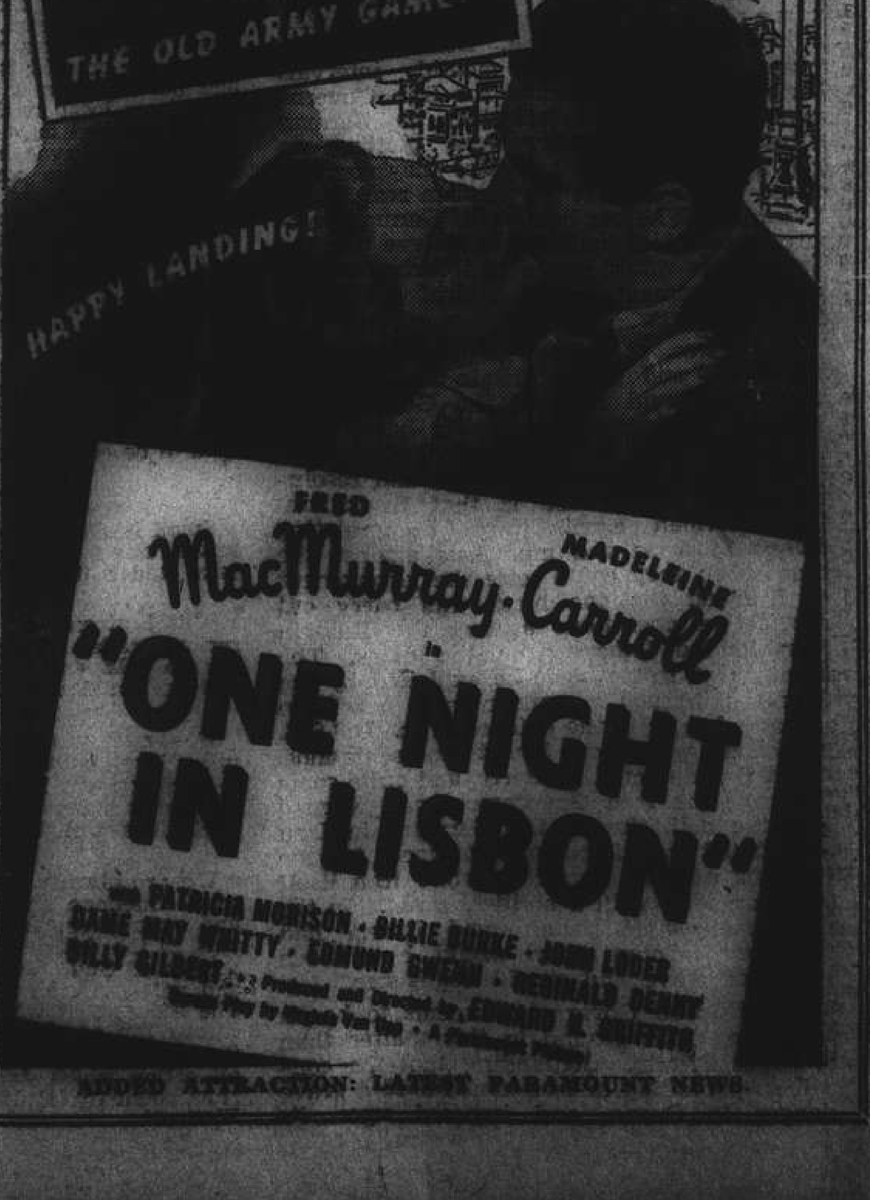


ADDED ATTRACTION: LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS.

Japanese Continue To Search All Traffic To Hongkew

TWO snaking lines of motor vehicles stretching from Peking Road to Garden Bridge continued to be seen yesterday as the Japanese Naval Landing Party went on with their strict search of all traffic seeking entrance into the areas North of the Soochow Creek following the terroristic outbreak in Hongkew last Monday night.

Killed by bullets was Mr. Shikichi Kusakabe, 36-year old civilian employed by the Japanese Army, and seriously wounded was Mr. Mokichi Sudo, employed in the same capacity as his dead colleague. Immediately following the terrorist attack, all bridges over the Soochow and Hongkew Creeks were closed, while Japanese military patrols carried out searches of pedestrians and vehicles.

The shooting which resulted in the closure of the bridges over the Soochow and Hongkew Creeks, took place at the corner of Chaufoong and East Seward Road. In a tour of the district yesterday, no signs that anything unusual had taken place there were noticed. Except for a solitary Japanese Naval Landing Party guard, the death corner presented the usual busy scene.

Affected by the attack on the Japanese civilians, however, were thousands of Chinese and foreign residents. The Garden Bridge presented a scene of chaos yesterday morning when hundreds of people, both foreign and Chinese, attempted to cross into Hongkew and other northern areas. Forced to stand in line while a Japanese guard examined cholera passes and looked through bundles, it took more than half an hour at times to gain entrance into the north side of the bridge.

Women Searched

Vehicles formed two lines with the tail end past the Peking Road corner. Passengers were forced to dismount in order to allow the Japanese guards to search the interior and to examine every bundle while others searched the passengers themselves.

Grimly smiling, the guards ran their hands over all Chinese wanting to cross the bridge. Among those searched were Chinese women, it was noticed, while at times the guards would tell them to stand to one side and wait to be searched later. Foreigners were not molested or even searched by the guards and only asked to show their cholera passes.

All along the Soochow Creek where bridges cross into the northern district, similar scenes were being witnessed yesterday as strict vigilance and examination of traffic continued. Untouched by this regulation, were people crossing the Hongkew Creek bridges. Except for motor vehicles momentarily slowing down, all other traffic was allowed over the Hongkew bridges without any interruptions.

The scenes seen on The Bund late Monday night were reminiscent of the latter days of the Sino-Japanese hostilities when the Chinese Army had retreated. Had yesterday not been a Bank Holiday, an extremely bad traffic jam would have surely resulted along The Bund and adjoining streets. With the absence of the usual quota of cars along the streets and the fact that the Omnibus Company traffic staff was on strike, the probable traffic tie-up fortunately did not occur.

Hongkew Proper Quiet

Once over the Garden Bridge and into Hongkew proper, no signs of anything unusual taking place was seen. Life went along as usual. There was absolutely no feeling of uneasiness in the air and the daily busy scenes were as usual. Except for a few hours following the shooting last Monday, all signs that a murder had taken place were absent. For blocks around not a sign of a Japanese guard or naval patrol was seen yesterday. Shops were open and business was being carried on as usual.

Westward along the Hongkew Creek and along the Fearon Road, except for Japanese guards on bridges, no other sign of military activity was noticed. Sampans lazily wound their way along the murky waters of the creek and an occasional street-hawker were about the only signs of life. All other military or civilian activities, if any, were apparently being conducted behind closed doors along this particular section of Hongkew.

Along North Szechuen Road and almost up to the Japanese Naval Landing Party's barracks opposite the former Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, no signs of military activities were manifested. But once along Kiangwan Road the first signs of anything unusual going on was noticed. Over the railway line and on the left side of Kiangwan Road, barricades have been thrown up and pill-boxes have made their appearance, this giving indication that the Civic Centre has also taken on a more military appearance than before.

Lay Road Closed

The same sort of army construction was seen along the Lay Road creek. Two bridges over this creek have been closed, while other bridges will be closed to traffic after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Also affected are Ward Road bridges which will open 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. daily until further notice.

Completely closed to traffic are the Hochien and Kwangchow Road Bridges and barricades with other military signs have made their appearance there. Whether these moves are due to the recent shooting or other political factors, is unknown, but it is believed that the closure of these Yangtszepoo district bridges is for military precautions against further terroristic attempts.

Meanwhile, the reported murder of a high ranking Japanese officer by a Nipponese soldier in Dixwell Road, was categorically denied by Lt.-Col. K. Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, yesterday in an interview on the question. Rumours that this had actually taken place in the Hongkew District, however, continued to crop up but no verification of the reports could be obtained from any sources.

Giving credence to this report was the fact that on Tuesday night armoured cars were patrolling the streets north of the creek throughout the night and stringent precautions were being taken by the Japanese naval and military authorities.

With the murder last Monday evening and the reported killing of the Japanese officer, it was difficult to obtain yesterday any information on when the continued searches of pedestrians and vehicles seeking admittance into Hongkew would end. It is understood that the same precautions would be taken today and may even be carried on right until the end of the week or later. A change for the better in the situation, however, was held possible within the next 48 hours.

Meanwhile, the Japanese military yesterday morning started with their planned restrictions in Hungjao when Chinese delivery coolies were stopped from taking groceries and other foodstuffs to foreign residents in the Western areas. The food supplies, however, are expected to be allowed into Hungjao today as Japanese military authorities stated that this was probably due to language difficulties since no restrictions were being imposed on foreigners.

Another Quiet Day On Labour Front

There were no changes in the major labour disputes here yesterday with all the strikes continuing to involve more than 5,000 employees of various establishments in the International Settlement and French Concession. The dispute at the China General Omnibus Co. was still deadlocked yesterday.

Complete deadlock also prevails at the Cathy Hotels Ltd., where a strike has been going on since August 18. It is understood that the management presented five counter-demands - the workers two days after the latter struck. The Chinese, however, turned these demands down, stating that they would not return until the eighteen members of the hotel union, arrested by the French Police at the Cathay Mansions on August 17, were released.

These demands were increased to ten in the course of the next two days, but the strikers refused to consider them, insisting on the release of the arrested men.

The eighteen men were finally released on Tuesday, it is learned, but contrary to their promise, the workers did not return to work. All services, however, are being maintained by a German-Jewish staff and the non-striking Chinese.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. denied yesterday reports appearing in local papers that the strike had been caused by a cut in the rice allowance issued to the workers. The rice allowance has been based on the prices of S.M.C. rice. The workers, it is learned, have presented demands for an increase in pay.

The New Textile Co., Sun Company Tea Room, Mayar Silk Mill, Cercle Sportif Francais, Chinese linotype establishments, "China Press," and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf are still affected by disputes.

Jewish Employee of C.G.O.C. Assaulted

Mr. Shoenann, a German-Jewish employee of the China General Omnibus Co., sustained four cuts in his head at about 5 p.m. yesterday when he was attacked by several strikers as he was elaving the compound of the company in Connaught Road. He was taken to the General Hospital where he was treated.

It was learned that several cases of interference with the movements of foreign employees of the bus company were perpetrated by strikers yesterday. As far as it could be ascertained, however, no arrests were made.

Flags Mark Confucius Birthday Observance

With Chinese national flags flying over numerous Chinese buildings, banks, municipal offices, the various markets, and many factories in Shanghai closed yesterday to celebrate the birthday of Confucius, a day officially known as "Teachers' Day" on which students show their respect to the old sage in particular and to all teachers in general.

Both authorities of Chungking and Nanking were celebrating the birthday by holding meetings. In Shanghai no public meetings were held under Chungking's auspices but a meeting was held yesterday morning by the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government under the chairmanship of Mayor Chen Kungpo. Speeches about the life of the "great teacher" were made and handbills were reported to have been distributed.

Special articles were published by both the Chungking and Nanking press in Shanghai dealing with the teachings and life of the master. While one slogan printed in the Nanking press said that the purpose of Confucius' trips in the various states was for achieving "peace," an article published by the "Sin Wan Pao" said that there should not be any wrong interpretation of the sage by quoting parts of his statements.

It was reported that Chinese residents here started their annual movement yesterday for collecting winter clothes for soldiers and refugees. Short meetings were held in many schools in the morning.

Japanese Arrest Four Suspected Terrorists

Alleged to be Chungking terrorists, four Chinese were arrested by Japanese authorities, in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Police, at house 2 in Hwakee Avenue off Bubbling Well Road, shortly after 11 p.m. on Tuesday.

Accompanied by Detective Inspector J. G. Crighton, of S.M.P. Headquarters, two lorries with Japanese gendarmes arrived at the entrance to the avenue and proceeded to the house where they arrested the four men. A quantity of documents said to be of an incriminating nature was reported to have been seized.

Although neither the names nor activities of the arrested men have been made known, it is believed that they have perpetrated numerous terroristic acts against Japanese nationals and backers of the Nanking régime.

French Seek Volunteers To Fight Russians

Vichy, Aug. 27.

A volunteer anti-Communist division yesterday published an appeal for French army aviators to volunteer for air service against Russia.

If sufficient volunteers are obtained to form an all-French squadron they would fight under their own colours alongside the German air force.—United Press.

Japanese Troops To Hand Over To Nanking Army

A Central Press Service report published by the "Sin Shun Pao" quotes General Hata, Japanese Commander-in-chief in China, as stating that after the conclusion of the "purification" campaign launched in occupied districts, Japanese troops will withdraw from those places, thus returning the military and police power to the Chinese. The Japanese general says that the purification campaign has a very important meaning in respect to the strengthening of the position of the new Chinese régime.

The report says that on August 18 and 19, General Hata visited Soochow, Hangchow, Taitsang and Quinsan where he inspected Japanese and Chinese troops participating in the purification campaign. He returned to Nanking on August 20. He is said to have expressed satisfaction over the close co-operation between the troops of the two countries in the campaign. He told the Central Press Service reporter that in order to effect a nation-wide peace "regional peace zones" should first be created. In these zones, peace and order should be preserved so as to allow economic and cultural developments.

In Unimportant Districts

It is important to recall that General Hata's view about the withdrawal of Japanese troops coincides with the view expressed recently by Mr. Tao Shi-sheng, a former supporter of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the new Nanking regime. Mr. Tao said in a special article that Japanese troops were withdrawing to allow Chinese troops of the new régime to take over control of unimportant districts. Mr. Tao alleged that the Japanese were withdrawing in order to provide more forces for either a northward or southward or southward move. Part of the Y300,000,000 loan granted to Nanking by Tokyo was said to have been ear-marked for the establishment of the new régime's army of 500,000 men.

A "purification" campaign has been going on in Nantao, Chapei, Hongkew and the Western District during the past few weeks and during the past few days the campaign has been intensified especially in the Western District and Hongkew. It cannot be ascertained at present whether Japanese troops here will withdraw following the conclusion of the campaign. Mr. Tao suggested in his article, however, that Japanese troops might remain in the triangular area embracing Nanking, Hangchow and Shanghai.

Last Summer Concert On Saturday

Encouraged by the great success, both in the Koukaza Park and in Jessfield Park, of the "Special Operatic Programme" two weeks ago, the Conductor of the Municipal Orchestra has arranged a second "Special Operatic Programme" for the last Open Air Concert of the Summer Season, to be held in the Jessfield Park on Saturday, August 30, at 9.15 p.m., it being understood that, should the Concert be cancelled on account of inclement weather, it would then take place the next day, Sunday, in the same park and at the same hour.

The programme will include the most popular and interesting excerpts from the operatic repertoire and the Orchestra will be assisted by the collaboration of the two well-known opera singers: the Soprano Madame Renée Tafanos and the Tenor Mr. Fruchter, who received an enthusiastic reception at their first two appearances with the Orchestra this summer.

Vocal Items

Mme. Tafanos will sing the well-known "Madame Butterfly" Aria and the "Manon Lescaut" monologue, both excerpts from Puccini's operas. The Tenor, Mr. Fruchter, will sing, for the first time in Shanghai, a beautiful Aria from the opera "Mephisto" by Boito and the popular "couplets", "la donna è mobile" from Verdi's "Rigoletto".

In the second part of the programme, they will jointly present the duet from Act IV of Verdi's "Traviata" and the delightful "Nocturne" for two voices from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale". Between the vocal numbers the Orchestra, conducted by Maestro Paci, will render several selections from "Carmen", "Cavalleria", "Faust", "Pagliacci" and "Aida".

As on September 1, the annual three-week vacation of the Orchestra staff will commence, this will be the last concert of the Summer Season and lovers of good singing and of opera music should not miss it.

Italian Vessel Attacked By R.A.F.

The first bomb exploding in an attack by Blenheims of the Mediterranean Command on an Italian motor vessel. The ship was sunk. Note the Italian sailor blown overboard by the blast.

Fraud Cases Heard In District Court

Two of the three latest cases in which persons sought to make easy money by fraudulent means are still pending in the First Special District Court while the third one underwent a trial in the tribunal on Tuesday, resulting in seven persons being sentenced. Five of the accused were each fined $500 while Kao Teh-jen and Chang Ming-tung drew eight months and one year respectively in addition to fines, which they were required to pay. The civil claim filed by the complainant will be dealt with in the Civil Branch of the court.

The seven sentenced men were, until recently, employees of a transportation firm at 437 Nanking Road. They promised to transport to Nanking $36,000 worth of cotton cloth for a merchant named Ting Tsao. They obtained the cloth, which they sold for cash to their own advantage and never showed up again. Meanwhile, they secretly moved their establishment to Yuen Ming Yuen Road where the Central Police made arrests.

Unexpeted Meeting

A middleman in jewellery business named Li Jen-po is still being detained by the court on the charge of misappropriating a diamond neck ring from a woman. The ring said to be worth $10,000 was given to him some time ago by Mrs. Ting Peh-wen of No. 10 Shiu Deh Shing Chuen in Chengtu Road for sale, it was alleged. Mrs. Ting later tried to see Li several times but he was nowhere to be found until a few days ago she met him unexpectedly in Avenue Edward VII. At the Louza Police Station Li was alleged to have stated that the ring had been stolen but apparently his explanation did not satisfy the police.

Tsai Tso-ching, said to be a former silk merchant in Hangchow, is behind bars pending a final trial of his case in which he is alleged to have obtained more than $10,000 worth of silk from a silk shop in Ta Ching Li (Alleyway) in Nanking Road here. Posing as a customer, it was alleged in court, he obtained the silk for which he issued a cheque which could never be cashed. Meanwhile, Tsai was nowhere to be found but he was eventually tracked down by the Louza police a few days ago. In his possession, the officers found many pawnshop tickets in addition to a cheque book. It was feared that he might have similarly victimized other shops.

Beaverbrook Satisfied With U.S. Production

London, Aug. 27.

Reviewing the field of American and British war production, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, who recently returned from the United States, said yesterday that production in America was in full swing and increasing and he felt "no pessimism or anxiety."

He said American tanks had arrived in Britain and the Middle East in considerable numbers and there was increasing export of aeroplanes and supplies of materials.

Production in Britain was very good, though "not so good as we hope for and not so good as we intend." Replying to a question he said, "I would like to see America come into the war but I couple with that statement the assurance that I recognize that question is the business of the citizens of the United States."—Reuter.

"Incredible" British Courage

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 27.

The British had "incredible" courage, declared Miss Dorothy Thompson, well-known American columnist, on arrival here yesterday by Clipper on route back home to the United States.

She disagreed with Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, when he did not want an expeditionary force from America. She said: "I believe Britain will want an expeditionary force from the United States before the war is over. I think Americans should be told so, and told so emphatically."—Reuter.

Roosevelt Condemns Lend-Lease Allegations

Washington, Aug. 27.

President Roosevelt yesterday said that charges of misuse of lend-lease funds may be characterized as distorted half truths of falsehoods spread to sabotage the programme to defeat Hitlerism.

President Roosevelt said there can be no doubt that organized campaigns of rumours, distortions, half-truths and falsehoods have been launched. He emphasized his condemnation by repeating himself and said such charges were plain, dirty falsehoods.—United Press.

Canadian Premier Addresses Troops

London, Aug. 27.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, addressing troops during his visit to the First Canadian Division yesterday said he realized how difficult it was for them to find the moment of active service being delayed.

"Canada realizes that the British Government regards the United Kingdom as the most important of all the centres of liberty in the world, "he said, Mr. Churchill understood and he wanted them all to understand that the Government of Canada had placed no restrictions upon movement of troops.—Reuter.

Dr. Wang King-ky Dies at Geneva

Geneva, Aug. 27.

Dr. Wang King-ky, Chinese Minister to Poland since 1935, died of stomach ulcer at Geneva, at 5 p.m. on August 25. At the time of his death, his wife, three daughters and the youngest son were present.

Dr. Wang was trapped in Warsaw during the severe German aerial bombardment of the town, and together with his family, managed to travel to Paris. During the journey from Warsaw to Paris, he underwent a terrible ordeal, owing to the state of confusion.

The younger son, Mr. Kiding Wang, flew from Chungking to Geneva when Dr. Wang's condition began to cause anxiety. The eldest son of Dr. Wang, Mr. Sweding Wang, is now practising law in Shanghai.

During Dr. Wang's stay in Paris, following his flight from Warsaw, the hotel in which he resided was bombed, causing severe injuries to Mrs. Wang and one of their daughters.

Well Known in Shanghai

Dr. Wang is well-known in Shanghai Chinese and foreign circles. He was the first Chairman of the Sino-French Amicale Association in Shanghai, and at one time also served as Chairman of the China Anti-Opium Association in Shanghai, and was also one time Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Waichiaopu (Chinese Foreign Office).

A native of Fukien, Dr. Wang studied political science and international law at Paris and Oxford. He became professor of foreign trade and commercial treaties at the National University in Peiping in 1916. After the Great War, he was sent to Paris as adviser to the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference. From 1921 until 29, Dr. Wang served as Minister to Belgium and chief delegate to the League of Nations.

In 1930, he was appointed president of the National Labour University in Shanghai and served as adviser to the North China Political Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

Vichy Ministers Arrive In Paris

Berlin, Aug. 27.

Four Vichy Ministers and a number of high Vichy officials have arrived in Paris, according to a message received here.

Paris newspapers suggest that the object is to discuss with local French authorities the question of combatting "terrorism" as well as the reorganization of food distribution.

The Vichy party includes the Minister of the Interior, M. Pierre Pucheux; the Finance Minister, M. Yves Bouthillier; the Minister of Communications, M. Berthelot; the Minister of Food, M. Charbin, State Secretary, M. Benoit-Mechin, and State Secretary for Health, M. Huard, together with a number of high officials.—Reuter.

Gestapo Chief Flees From Argentina

Buenos Aires, Aug. 27.

The chief German Gestapo agent in Argentina, Godofred Sanstede, fled by air yesterday to Brazil a few hours before he should have appeared before the judge investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister was informed by telephone of Sanstede's flight. Sanstede was expected to arrive in Rio de Janeiro last night.—Reuter.

Fraser Claims Far Eastern Situation "Very Critical"

Washington, Aug. 27.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, yesterday said the Far Eastern situation was "very critical."

Mr. Fraser, who arrived here from Britain en route back home, also said that New Zealand would "co-operate fully" with the United States in any action in the Far East.

He said that the United States could use New Zealand bases in the event of Far Eastern hostilities.

Mr. Fraser said he fully endorsed Mr. Winston Churchill's pledge of aid to the United States in the event of hostilities with Japan.

The Prime Minister said he would confer with President Roosevelt, Mr. William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, and others during a two weeks visit in the United States.

Mr. Fraser said that British soldiers were more determined and better prepared than ever to win the war with Germany.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred with Mr. Fraser yesterday morning. Later Mr Hull said the conference could be described as a courtesy call during which general remarks were exchanged.—United Press.

Fraser Calls on Cordell Hull

Washington, Aug. 27.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, accompanied by Mr. Frank Langstone, New Zealand Minister of Lands, who have been in the United States several months negotiating defence supplies, called yesterday on Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Mr. Fraser is reported to have declared that New Zealand was willing to co-operate in any defence arrangements with the United States, including the mutual use of any bases.

"We do not want war with Japan," he said, adding however that New Zealand fully endorsed Mr. Churchill's statement that the Empire would range itself with the United States in the event of a clash.—Reuter.

Japanese Honour Naval Dead on Saturday

Officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy who laid down their lives in the service of their country during the Sino-Japanese hostilities will be honoured during elaborate services to be held at 9.30 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Hongkew Park, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday morning.

The memorial services will be held jointly by the Japanese Navy and local Japanese interests. Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet; Rear-Admiral Seiji Takeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party; and representatives of local Japanese bodies will participate in the ceremonies.

In the event of inclement weather, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported, the ceremonies will be held in the central courtyard of the headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Chinese Merchant Shot Dead by Gunman

Mr. Chen Tshi-nan, a provision merchant residing at 14 Route Chusan, was shot and killed by an unidentified gunman at about 7.05 p.m. yesterday as he was entering 28 Pakhoi Road. Only one shot was believed to have been fired by the assassin and the bullet entered the victim's abdomen. An S.F.B. emergency ambulance was called out and the injured man was taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital where doctors pronounced him dead.

The victim had just alighted from his rickshaw and was entering the house when he was shot. No reason for the attack could be be ascertained yesterday, but it was believed that it had been inspired by a personal grudge.

Many Bridges Closed in Hongkew, Yangtszepoo

All the bridges over the Yangtszepoo Creek were open only to foreign and Japanese pedestrians after 7.30 p.m. yesterday. Vehicles, driven by foreigners, were also allowed to pass, but Chinese were completely barred. Hanbury Road and Seward Road bridges over the Hongkew Creek were closed to all traffic, but the Broadway bridge was kept open. With the exception of Chapoo Road bridge, which was completely barricaded, other bridges over the Soochow Creek leading to Hongkew were open to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, but cars and trucks driven by Chinese, were turned back.

Thailand Premier Thanks Brooke-Popham

Singapore, Aug. 27.

"I feel confident that these personal contacts will help bring about mutual and sympathetic understandings and that this mark of personal friendship and good will on your part will render friendly relations between our two armies as well as between our two countries ever more cordial," said the Thailand Premier, M. Luang Pibul Songgram, in a message of thanks and appreciation to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham for welcome accorded to two Thailand military officers on the occasion of their recent visit to see Malayan defences.—Reuter.

CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Reopens Monday, September 8. Interviews: Friday, August 29, 9-30-12.

10866

NOTICE

The General Office of the Portuguese Consulate General and Consular Court have been removed to The Sassoon House, The Bund, Rooms 242 to 245.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 p.m.

10870

Australian Labour to Demonstrate Against Menzies

Canberra, Aug. 27.

It is expected that the Labour Party will have an opportunity to demonstrate opposition to the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in Parliament today. The Cabinet's decision not to resign has been conveyed to the Labour Party, and as the Government hopes to get Parliamentary approval today for a grant of two months' supplies, the Labour Party will have a chance to take action if they desire to do so.

The grant of two months' supplies would probably be followed by the adjournment of Parliament.

Mr. Menzies, who is described as tired but cheerful, stated last night that if any change occurred in his present attitude of considering himself honour bound by the Labour decision against his projected London trip he would announce the fact in good time.—Reuter.

Government Will Not Resign

Canberra, Aug. 27.

The Cabinet sat until 8.30 p.m. yesterday then recessed. Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Premier, declined to make a statement but authoritative sources said the Government would not resign.

The Labour party invited Mr. Menzies to resign in favour of a Labour Ministry after rejecting his offer to form a national government embracing all parties.—United Press.

Finnish Appeal Draws Warning From Council

London, Aug. 27.

An appeal for understanding of Finland's position in the Russo-German war addressed to the British labour movement by the Finnish Social Democratic Party, has drawn a warning from the National Council of Labour that "if Finland continues to be allied with Hitler it will share the disastrous consequences of the catastrophe in which his regime will surely end."

The reply expresses the belief that all Finns are convinced democrats, but "they must realise that a Nazi victory would mean the end of freedom, democracy and social progress in all countries under Hitler's sway."—Reuter.

Resignation of Council Members Asked

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Following its demand for the resignation of three Premiers from the National Defence Council, the working committee of the Moslem League passed a resolution yesterday calling on Sir Sultan Ahmed, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Nawab Chattari and Begum Shahnawaz, members of the National Defence Council, to resign from their respective bodies within 10 days.

The resolution authorises the President of the League, Mr. Jinnah, to take such action as he thinks necessary and proper if the members concerned do not comply with the terms of the resolution.—Reuter.

U.S. Pacific Fleet In Good Condition

Honolulu, Aug. 27.

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, yesterday indicated that the health and moral of Pacific Fleet personnel in Hawaiian area was the highest since the Fleet concentration began in Pearl Harbour in 1939.

In response to press inquiries Admiral Kimmel said that "all forces are in the midst of an intensive sea training programme under rigorous operating conditions."

"It is most gratifying to observe under these conditions that the health and moral of both officers and men are uniformly excellent," Admiral Kimmel said. "The percentage of transfer to hospitals is lower than at any time since the concentration began and the Fleet is free from epidemics."—United Press.

Soviet-Iranian Relations Not Broken

Moscow, Aug. 27.

M. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar, yesterday said that Soviet-Iranian diplomatic relations had not been broken since the Red Army entered Iran, because of the treaty of 1921.

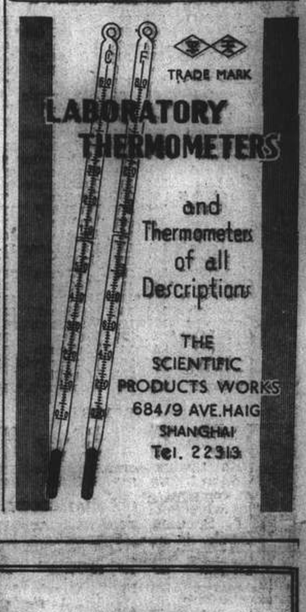
The Ambassadors in Moscow and Teheran are remaining at their posts, M. Lozovsky said. He stressed the historic friendly relations existing between Russia and Iran and implied that they would be continued.

M. Lozovsky said there was no news as to whether the Iranians were resisting.—United Press.

Former Premier Said Shot

London, Aug. 27.

Professor Casimir Bartel, former Prime Minister of Poland, is reported to have been shot by the Gestapo.—Reuter.



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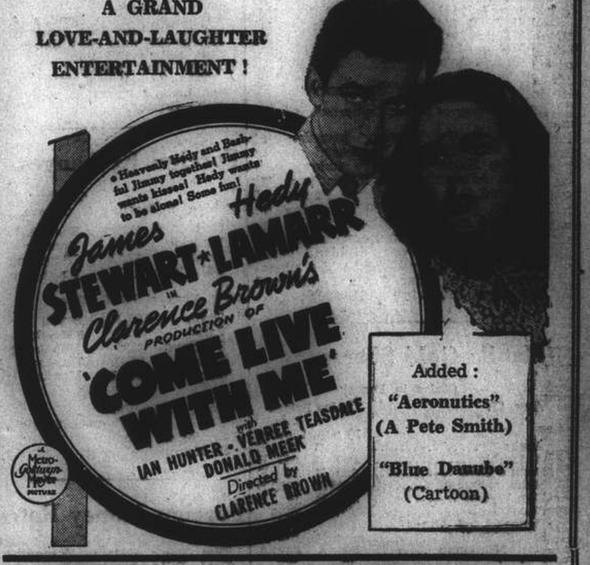

Added: "Aeronutics" (A Pete Smith) "Blue Danube" (Cartoon)

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 26.

Steady to firm conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mostly closing with gains from fractions to about one point. The market has momentarily shaken off the apathy witnessed recently, with all important groups retaining fractional gains, as war news has not been disturbing and recent offerings have dried up, indicating a technically sold-out condition.

Rubbers and utilities moved narrowly, but motors were more optimistic on talk of price increases for 1942 models. Rails were bolstered by a further batch of seven months' earnings reports. Coppers, aircrafts, oil, steels and mechandisings were fractionally higher.

The volume of trading was slightly more active, totalling 460,000 shares. —Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	126.82	126.08	126.56	+1.00
20 Rails	30.50	30.29	30.40	+0.12
15 Utilt.	18.55	18.41	18.50	unc.
40 Bonds	—	—	90.64	+0.05
11 Commod.	—	—	79.21	+0.62

Aug.	25	26	Aug.	25	26
Adams Exp	6⅞	7	Int T & T	*2¼	2¼
Alg Lud	23⅝	23⅝	Johns Man	66½	66¼
Allis Chal	29⅛	29⅝	Kennecott	38½	38⅝
Amer Can	80½	80½	Libbey O F	27¾	28
Am Cyan B	39¾	40¼	Lockheed	27⅝	28¼
Am For Pr	*0⅞	*0⅞	Loew's	36⅜	36¼
.. $7 pfd	21⅜	22	Martin	27½	27⅝
Am Loco	13¼	13¼	Mont Ward	34	34
Am Metal	19	19½	Nat Avian	8⅞	8⅞
Am Radtr	6¼	6¼	N C Bank	*27	*27
Am R Mill	14¼	14¼	Nat Dairy	14¾	15
Am Smelt	41⅞	42	Nat Dist	22⅛	22⅝
Am Sug	19	*19	Nat P & L	5⅜	5¼
Am T & T	154¼	154⅛	Nat Sup	7¼	7
Am Tob B	69½	69⅝	N Y Cent	12⅝	12¾
Am Wtwrks	4⅝	4½	Niag Hud	2½	2⅝
Anaconda	28⅛	28⅛	N A Avian	14½	15
Atchison	28¼	28¼	N Am Co	13	12⅞
Avia Corp	3⅝	3⅝	N Pacific	7⅝	7½
Bald Loco	14½	15	Packard	3	3
Balt & O	4⅜	4⅜	Pantepec	4½	4¼
Barns Oil	10	10⅛	Paramount	14⅜	14¼
Bendix	37⅞	38	Penn R R	23¼	23¼
Beth St	68⅝	68¼	Phil Pet	44⅝	44½
Bliss	16⅜	16⅜	Pullman	26⅞	26⅝
Boeing	18⅞	19¼	Pure Oil	9⅜	9½
Borg War	19¼	19¼	Radio	4	4
Briggs	*18⅞	19	Reading	*16½	16⅝
Budd Mfg	4¼	4¼	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Can Pac	4⅜	4⅜	Rep Avian	3⅜	3½
Celanese	25½	25¼	Rep St	19⅞	19⅞
C N Bank	*30½	*30½	Rey Tob B	31½	32½
Ches & O	37½	38	Schenley	16	16⅛
Chrysler	56½	57½	Shell U Oil	*13⅞	13⅞
Col G & E	2⅝	2⅝	Soc Vac	9½	9½
Col Credit	23½	23⅝	Sthrn Pac	14½	14⅝
Com & S	0⅝	0⅝	Sthrn Rly	30⅞	31½
Cons Edis	17½	17½	Spicer	37	38
Cons Oil	5⅞	5½	Std Brands	5⅝	5⅝
Copld St	*15½	15½	St G & E	17½	*17½
Curtiss	9	9	Std Oil	42⅞	43⅝
Dist Corp	16⅜	16½	Studebaker	5⅞	5⅞
Douglas	70½	70⅝	Swift Int	22½	*22½
Du Pont	156½	156½	Technicolor	9½	9⅝
E P Lead	9¼	9¼	Tex-Corp	42	42⅝
E A Lite	28½	28½	Transamer	*4½	4½
Elec B & S	2½	28½	Tw Cent	7⅞	8½
.. $5 pfd	54½	54⅝	Un B & P	11	11
.. $6 pfd	59⅜	59⅝	Un Pac	81	81⅝
Elec P & L	35	35	Un Air	40½	40⅝
Flintkote	14½	14½	Un A Lines	11	11
Gen Elec	32½	32⅝	Un Corp	0½	0⅝
Gen Motor	38⅞	39¼	.. $3 cum	23½	23½
Gen Fly	*14½	15	Un Gas	7⅝	7⅝
Gen T & R	12⅝	*12½	U S Rub	23¼	23
Goodrich	18½	18½	U S Steel	57⅝	57⅝
Goodyear	18⅞	19¼	Vanadium	25	25½
Gt N I Ore	*17	17½	Vultee	7½	7½
Gt N Rly	26	26	Walworth	5	5
Gt W Sug	26	26	War Br Pcts	5½	5½
Int Nickel	27	27½	West Elec	91	91⅞
Int Paper	18½	18⅝	Woodward	*25⅝	25⅝

BONDS

Am F Pr	*60½	61½	Erie	30⅞	30⅝
Aust Com	71½	71½	Int T & T	44½	44½
Brazil	22½	22½	New Eng	59½	60½
.. 6½%	18⅝	18⅝	Sthrn Pac	51⅞	51⅞
C S P & L	98½	98½	St G & E	86½	86½

WEEKLY CLOSING STOCK

Aug.	19	26	Aug.	19	26
Alaska	4⅜	4½	Mack Trks	29⅞	30
Am Loco	88⅞	92	McK & R	13⅝	13⅝
Ass G & E	*1⅛	*1⅛	Mountain	*2½	2⅝
Atl Gul	39	41	Nat Gyp	6½	6½
Atlantic	22½	22	Nat Lead	18⅝	17⅞
Atlas Corp	6⅞	6⅞	N Y C & S	44	44½
Auburn	3⅝	*3½	Pac G & E	25	24½
Barber	*8½	9½	Pan A Air	14⅞	15½
Bath I W	19⅞	20½	Piper Air	*5⅞	*6
Bell Air	*3½	*3½	Pitts C & I	*6⅞	7½
Call Z L	1	0⅞	Pub S o N J	22⅝	22½
Case	77	*78	Ryan Aero	*3⅞	*4
Clim Moly	40	40⅜	Sears Roeb	70½	72⅝
Cluett	35⅞	37½	Sthrn Rly	18	18⅝
Col Sol	10⅛	11⅝	Sperry	*35½	35⅝
Cont Can	37	36½	Std O o C	23½	22½
Cont Oil	23⅞	24⅝	Stone & W	7½	7⅝
Corn Prod	50	*51½	Tex Gulf	37⅞	37⅞
.. 7% pfd	176½	*176½	Tidewater	10½	10⅛
Cotyl Inc	4½	*4½	Thompson	27	28
Coty Int	*0⅞	*0⅞	Timken	*32½	32⅞
Curtis	28⅞	28½	Tw City	21½	22½
Deere	24⅞	25⅝	Un Car	78½	78⅝
Eaton Mfg	*32½	33	Un Gas	0.9	0.9
Gen Am Tr	50½	50½	Un L & P	0.7	0.9
Glidden	16½	17½	U S Ind	32	33
Goodrich	*67½	*68½	U S Real	1⅝	1⅝
Gt L Dredge	14½	15½	U S Rub	95	*94⅝
Grey Corp	14	13⅞	U S Smelt	*58½	62
Int Har	53½	53	Youngtown	37⅝	38
Libby M & L	5⅝	5⅝	Royal B	152	152

BONDS

Balt & O	33⅞	34	Oslo	†26	†26
Chic Mil	11	11⅛	Rep Com	36½	37½
Denmark	*49	†52	.. (1928)	*36½	37½
Denver & R	15½	17½	Rep Steel	104⅝	104⅝
Phil & R	26⅜	26⅝	Rio Grande	10½	11
N Y/Chic	93½	*94⅝	Sthrn Ryl	81½	81½
N Y Gov	105½	104⅝			

*—Bid †—Asked.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The British-Russian invasion of Iran brought about increased buying on the Stock Exchange today, with prices advancing in all sections. It is stated that International Paper and Power, preferred, will soon pay up dividend arrears, whilst it is also reported that the common issue will soon be placed on a dividend basis. Steels were stimulated by the placement of an order for an additional 566 ships, involving $1,250,000,000.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Aug. 27.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.385 B	.40 B
Antamok	.045 B	.045 B
Bagiuo Gold	.155 B	.16 B
Batong Buhay	.0045 A	.0039 B
Big Wedge	.49 B	.51 B
Coco Grove	.0675	.0675
Consolidated Mines	.049	.052
Demonstration	.030 B	.032 B
East Mindanao	.09 A	.0675 A
I. X. L.	.18	.185
Ipo Gold	.015 A	.013 A
Itogen	.19 B	.195
Mambulao Consolidated	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Consolidated	.085 B	.085 B
Mine Operations	.017 A	.017 A
North Camarines	.013 B	.013 B
Paracale Gumaus	.25 B	.255 B
San Mauricio	.145	.15 B
Surigao Consolidated	Unq.	.19 B
Suyoc	.1025 B	.1025 B
Syndicate Investment	.020 A	.020 A
United Paracale	.165 B	.165 B
Mindanao Motherlode	.37 B	.375 B
Manila Hai-Alai	10.10 B	10.10 B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	Unq.	—

Turnover 299,000 Pesos.
Shares Index 46.92.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 26.

Stock market volume increased today and prices advanced with high rail issues making the best showing. Grains and United States Steel were barely steady but other steel shares rose. "Richfield Oil made a new high. Beoing aircraft was active and also made a new high. Utilities were firm and Dupont and Union Carbine gained.

Experts anticipated further narrow movements with light volume. Yesterday's dealings at the weekly average of 1,782 shares was the smallest for any week since the July 4 holidays.—United Press.

London Stocks

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 26.

Quiet but steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today with operators mostly marking-time. However, home rails and also oils, including Anglo-Iranian and Mexican Eagles developed firmness towards the close on the resumption of interest.

Industrials maintained their previous levels, while Kaffirs fluctuated idly. In the foreign bond section, Japanese issues continued to improve and Brazilians were also firmer on renewed inquiry.—Reuter.

Aug.	25	26
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105⅛	105⅛
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30½	30½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% .. .. (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12½	12½
5% .. .. G.	12½	12½
5% .. .. (Supl. Loan) B.	12½	12½
5% .. .. (Supl. Loan) G.	12½	12½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	57	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	21	22
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	24	25
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9¼	9¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	77	78
.. .. .. (Col. Reg.)	82 N	83 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	32¼	32¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Eristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	84/4½*	83/-
Dunlop Rubber	35/6	35/1½
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/1½	31/1½
United Steel	23/6	23/6
Woolworths	57/9	57/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	145/-	143/9
Western Holdings	17/3	17/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	40¼	41¼
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15⅛	15¾
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	49/4½	50/-

U.S. Commodities

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 26.

The cotton market opened fully steady, with quotations ruling from 4 to 8 poins up. Later, the market turned strong on trade demand and Wall Street and New Orleans buying, due to reports of widespread insect damage to the crop and the steadiness of Wall Street. Southern selling and profit-taking towards the close again encountered renewed support, with the market closing very steady, with quotations ranging from 36 to 42 points up from the previous final levels.

The Chicago Wheat Pit ruled firm in sympathy with the strength of cotton, combined with the elimination of uncertainties over the Freezing Bill and the possibility of Congressional Farm leaders taking further steps to support prices. Mill and professional interests absorbed hedging. At the final bell, gains of ¾ cent were registered.

N. Y. Cotton

Oct.	16.72-72 +36	Mar.	17.07-07 +38
Dec.	16.88-88 +36	May	17.11-11 +39
Jan.	16.88 N +36	July	17.07-06 +42

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Sept.	2.64-68 —04 B/A	Sept.	1.64½ N —1½
Jan.	2.68-71 —02 B/A	Dec.	1.38-88½ —1 B/A
		Mar.	1.83½-89 —1½ B/A

Chicago Wheat	Chicago Corn
Sept. 112¾—112⅞ +¾	Sept. 76⅜—76⅜ —⅛
Dec. 116⅜—116½ +¾	Dec. 80¼ B unc.

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 26.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc; Sept. del. buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash buyers £256 —¼; sellers £256¼ —¼; 3 mths del, buyers £259¾ unc; sellers £260, unc.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 26.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3⅞d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3⅛
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4⅛

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.33	Shanghai	5.10
S'zerland	2.39	Hongkong	25.34
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.125	Manila	49.87 N
London			4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
.. .. .. market rate			23.80
Montreal on London			4.52%

N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

Aug. 26.

London:

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/32%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0⅝%B
	0 9/16%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Japanese Movie Industry Faces Curtailment

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

The fate of 5,000 employees of Japan's ten motion picture companies, and also that of 20,000 workers of 2,466 movie houses including usherettes, is believed to be in the balance of the government's plan for drastic consolidation of the motion picture industry.

Well informed quarters said that the former is likely to be reduced to 1,000 or 1,500 employees with salaries of big stars substantially cut because their appearances will be limited by the projected decree limiting production to four films a month.

It will be recalled that the Government announced the new structure for filmdom last week to cope with the increasing shortage of raw film.—Domei.

China's July Foreign Trade

According to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs covering the foreign trade of this country net imports during July, 1941 totalled G.U.92,507,000 (G.U.=40-9/32 pence for July); net exports $269,246,000. January-July figures were G.U.564,034,000 and $1,735,121,000, as against G.U.440,534,000 and $1,104,860 respectively in 1940. It may be mentioned, however, that, due to the incorporation of North China Customs figures into the Maritime Customs report, the evaluation of imports does not follow a uniform method.

Net Imports (in thousands)
Including Bond Withdrawals

	July 1941	Jan. 1940	July 1941
	G.U.	G.U.	G.U.
Cotton P.G. Grey	998	188	3,251
Piece white or dyed	5,402	2,994	46,600
Piece printed	738	613	5,769
Piece miscellaneous	2,080	556	6,369
Cotton raw, yarn	14,493	70,698	90,285
Cotton manu. sundry	450	1,274	2,900
Flax, ramie, hemp	549	9,918	2,954
Wool and manu.	780	6,550	4,043
Silk	1,254	9,410	9,135
Metal and ores	1,599	26,707	13,196
Machinery and tools	2,341	13,640	15,751
Vehicles and vessels	3,716	9,029	13,700
Metal manu.	1,634	9,313	9,171
Fishery products	395	7,400	5,285
Canned goods	1,159	8,811	7,577
Cereals and flour	21,526	83,033	139,819
Fruits, and seeds	607	9,599	6,293
Medicinal goods	720	4,759	5,590
Sugar	2,296	15,542	19,370
Wines, beer	362	1,922	1,845
Tobacco	2,298	12,388	7,253
Pharmaceuticals	3,922	19,910	20,547
Dyes, varnishes	3,017	11,243	13,955
Candles, resins, etc.	6,687	34,804	41,027
Books, maps, paper	4,423	15,345	22,516
Hides, leather, etc.	897	2,536	4,074
Timber	2,001	13,029	7,884
Bamboo	629	4,799	3,739
Coal, fuel, tar	865	11,434	6,154
Chinaware, etc.	518	1,689	3,048
Stone, earth	286	1,555	1,548
Sundry	3,850	19,830	23,371
Grand Total	92,507	440,534	564,034

Net Exports (in thousands)

	July 1941	Jan. 1940	July 1941
	C.S.$	C.S.$	C.S.$
Animal products	32,823	163,305	185,594
Hides, leather	7,891	47,282	61,492
Fish products	713	2,676	4,322
Beans and peas	1,386	8,733	11,532
Cereals	6,157	19,134	31,822
Dyestuffs, vegetables	870	2,353	4,736
Fruits, preserves	630	7,817	16,748
Medicinals	6,601	18,157	38,704
Oils, tallow and wax	9,579	70,269	111,265
Seeds	9,402	24,184	48,920
Spirituous beverages	1,859	3,322	10,377
Sugar	578	600	121
Tea	3,326	78,896	30,088
Tobacco	4,177	4,224	15,170
Vegetables	4,018	9,598	14,581
Vegetable products	2,643	8,752	19,509
Bamboo	435	1,308	2,487
Fuel	10,630	36,078	63,978
Rattan	19	81	41
Timber	1,744	5,257	10,252
Paper	2,835	10,320	22,596
Textile fibres	41,127	165,594	245,233
Yarn, thread	26,433	92,487	142,946
Piece goods	20,866	76,001	112,496
Other textiles	13,082	42,393	87,965
Ores, metals	35,354	90,301	255,310
Glass, glassware	3,078	10,164	19,843
Stone, earth	2,454	10,345	17,742
Chemicals	4,026	24,200	38,999
Printed matter	569	2,911	4,102
Sundry	14,504	68,103	106,155
Grand Total	269,246	1,104,860	1,735,121

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES:
Value of Gold and Silver: by Countries

	Gold July 1941	Gold January-July 1940	Gold January-July 1941	Silver July 1941	Silver January-July 1940	Silver January-July 1941
	G.U.	G.U.	G.U.	$	$	$
Imported to Great Britain	—	—	—	4,284	—	4,284
Switzerland	170	—	170	2,600	—	2,600
Total Imports	170	—	170	6,884*	—	6,884†
Exported to British India	—	—	—	—	—	3,000,000
Burma	—	—	—	—	15,205,000	—
Hongkong	—	7,384,462	—	—	5,513	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	224,000
Total Exports	—	7,384,462*	—	—	15,210,513	3,224,000‡

* Not including bank-notes, face value Chinese $8,490,000.
† Not including bank-notes, face value Chinese $48,541,675, Hongkong $208,000
‡ Not including, bank-notes, face value Chinese $1,233,000, Piastres 2,000,000, Hongkong $500,000, U.S.$1,131,512 and French Francs 38,250.

Value of Merchandise

	July 1941 G.U.	July 1941 $	January-July 1940 G.U.	January-July 1940 $	January-July 1941 G.U.	January-July 1941 $
Gross Imports	93,231,164	—	443,508,680	—	569,500,036	—
Less Re-exports Abroad	723,355	—	2,973,974	—	5,465,643	—
Net Imports	92,507,809	250,418,639	440,534,706	1,192,527,448	564,034,393	1,526,841,102
Gross Exports	—	269,481,768	—	1,106,893,592	—	1,736,212,504
Less Re-imports from Abroad	—	235,470	—	2,033,547	—	1,090,822
Net Exports	—	269,246,298	—	1,104,860,045	—	1,735,121,682
Total Net Imports and Exports	—	519,664,937	—	2,297,387,493	—	3,261,962,784

Value of Gold and Silver

	July 1941 G.U.	July 1941 $	January-July 1940 G.U.	January-July 1940 $	January-July 1941 G.U.	January-July 1941 $
Gold Coins imported	170	—	—	—	170	—
Gold Bullion ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Coins ,,	—	2,600	—	—	—	2,600
Silver Bullion ,,	—	4,284*	—	—	—	4,284
Total Imports	170	6,884*	—	—	170	6,884*
Gold Coins exported	—	—	7,384,462	—	—	—
Gold Bullion ,,	—	—	—	13,885,513	—	3,224,000
Silver Coins ,,	—	—	—	1,325,000	—	—
Silver Bullion ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports	—	—	7,384,462	15,210,513	—	3,224,000*
Total Imports and Exports	170	6,884	7,384,462	15,210,513	170	3,230,884

* Not including nickel and copper subsidiary coins and bank-notes.

British Banking Practice Shows Changed Aspect

Of the many aspects of British banking practice few, if any, have remained unaffected by the great change in the purpose of economic activity. It is not merely that bankers and bank managers have had to accept certain restrictions and rules inflicted upon them by the State. Speaking broadly, the changes enforced by the financial controls would have been made by the banks in any case, because in the course of the war some transactions had become impossible, others undesirable, and yet others emerged as clamorous necessities. But without centralized guidance, expressed sometimes in written regulations and sometimes in informal requests, the adaptation of the banking system to the new purposes would undoubtedly have been slower and less effective, states the "Manchester Guardian."

As it is, control has descended on the banks by easy stages. In his excellent booklet "War-time Financial Control," recently published (Macmillan, 6d.), Mr. W. F. Crick, economic adviser to the Midland Bank, wrote: "People have not always realized that to adapt a complicated, sensitive, and freely moving system to the exacting requirements of war is a task involving endless ingenuity and frequent change until maximum efficiency is attained—and even then developments in the war or the economic situation or unforeseen reactions to steps already taken may require still further changes."

Some of the changes were, of course, simply enforced by the events of the war. A great deal of business was lost forthwith when trading with enemy countries leased, when foreign capital which had not already been withdrawn was "frozen" by exchange control, and when the Government took over the purchasing of overseas raw materials in bulk.

True, foreign exchange control brought to the clearing banks some business that had previously been done mainly by the special exchange banks, but the scope of these dealings has gradually shrunk with the embargo on all but the smallest capital movements and the reduction of private foreign trade.

Banking Activities Limited

With the closing of the new issue market to private concerns and the almost complete disappearance of speculation in stocks and shares the banks have lost the greater part of two functions which used to be important: the financing of investment and the mediation between investor and stockbroker.

Such are the war casualties of banking. But it should not be thought that the lot of the banker has been made easier. Much of the remaining business is engulfed in a mass of forms which mean not only extra labour but extra responsibility as well. Over a wide field of economic activity the bank manager is responsible to the nation for the proper working of the war effort. An unobservant bank manager may only too easily provide customers with opportunities for evading the regulations.

To this new anxiety is added the enormous work of duplicating records, a work that has proved its worth in many cases where bank branches were damaged or destroyed by enemy action. Different problems present themselves at the head offices of the banks. There is no need now to compete for deposits; they are coming in most easily through the simple act of lending new money to the Government.

The question is rather what to do with the wealth of deposits. It is easy enough to earn 1 per cent. in the bill market, 1⅛ per cent by lending to the Treasury on six months' deposit terms, or 2½ per cent. by taking up War Bonds. But such rates will not cover the expenses, let alone secure profits at the accustomed level, at any rate until the banks decide to let the customer pay for all the varied services which he has hihterto received free.

Changing Nature of Loans

Industry and agriculture have been mobilized for the purposes of war. If bank credit were to be used on peace principles the measures taken by the Government to expand war production and to restrict both output and consumption which is not essential would be considerably hampered. The banks are, in fact, closely co-operating with the Government to ensure that short-term credit is made available for essential purposes and restricted, or withheld, for other uses.

A year ago the Government took powers to control banking operations, but there has been no need to exercise such direct control. The earlier method by which the Treasury conveys "requests" to the commercial banks has been found to achieve all the desired results. Not only have the banks promptly complied with all such requests but doubtful cases are constantly referred to Government departments for guidance.

Officials of the Treasury and other departments are in continuous touch with the bank managements, so that any change of emphasis in the Government's economic plans is immediately given expression in the lending policy of the banks, which is to concentrate their lending power on the service of customers whose operations are of a kind regarded by the Government as essential.

Privileged Borrowers

First among privileged borrowers are, of course, Government contractors and sub-contractors. There have been times when some of these firms found difficulty in financing their activities, but on the whole the trouble arose usually from the fact that the banks were asked to advance short-term credit for long-term purposes, such as the purchase of machinery or the building of plant. Other means have gradually been developed for the financing of capital extensio[n re]quired for war work, and th[e Gov]ernment departments have lea[rnt to] appreciate more clearly the [...] purposes of bank credit.

The export trade is next [in the] order of borrowers who m[ust be] satisfied. Special arrangement[s have] been made to assist farmers in [financ]ing their greatly extended wo[rk...] banks have appointed liaison [...] to keep touch with the county [com]mittees. In short, advances ar[e free]ly granted wherever the bo[rrower] can prove that the purpose for [which] the money is wanted correspo[nds with] the economic policy of the G[overn]ment.

Where this is not the case, o[r can]not be proved, advances are ge[neral]ly withheld. It is obvious tha[t the] composition of bank loans has [been] considerably altered by this c[hange] of criterion. Not only must ag[ricul]ture and heavy industry figure [more] largely than formerly among [...] debtors, while loans to financ[e the] purchase of securities, which [...] years ago were very large, hav[e al]most disappeared. Even more [im]portant is the fact that advance[s are,] on the whole, repaid much [more] promptly than they used to b[e...] times when a sudden slump in [...] often prevented an industry [from] repaying for months or even [years] after the expected date.

But if advances are turned [over] more quickly their total amoun[t has] greatly decreased. In the last [...] before the war the aggregate [ad]vances of the clearing banks am[ount]ed to £985,000,000. For some [time] the amount increased steadily be[cause] new demands were made and r[epay]ments were delayed. Then the[y] began to decline, and by April [...] year it was only £884,000,000.

In relation to the increased d[...] the contraction of the chief e[arning] asset is even more serious th[an the] figures suggest. It proves, [...] case, that the banks have who[lly re]sisted the natural temptation t[o evade] the embargo on loans for no[n-essen]tial purposes for the sake of [employ]ing their resources more pro[fitably...]

Poland Still Making History With Her Small Fleet

Poland, for me, used to begin at Tower Bridge; at the end of a long taxi drive before midnight, and on the far side of a little door opening into a warehouse wall. The policeman who found the door for you never came quite inside, but the beam of his torch would travel as far as he could throw it for you along the dusty floor. At the edge of the floor was the gleam of dark water and a gangway and, low down in dock, waiting for the morning tide, one of the little Polish cargo vessels, says the English-wife of a Polish officer in "The Daily Telegraph."

From London the run took from three to four days. You could sit on deck in January perfectly warm in a sheepskin coat. I remember the shining white houses along the waterfront of Gdynia and the great sweep of the harbour; the brilliant Polish sunshine, the sparkling snow and the deep unbroken blue of the Polish sky.

Peace Dream Ends

At the end of the first Great War, Gdynia was a poverty-stricken fishing village. The Polish nation had had to survive four Occupations which began in the 18th century and culminated in 1914-18. In 1919-20 they had to survive and repel a Bolshevik invasion.

A Polish army—short of arms, short of equipment, short of everything, in retreat; volunteers, students, boys — had stood with its back to Warsaw and won what is now called the Eighteenth Decisive Battle of the World. On the Baltic a strip of seaboard returned to Poland. The fishing village became one of the world's largest and most modern ports. The Polish people dreamed of a peaceful merchant fleet, linking nations and carrying Polish timber, coal and bacon to the world.

With the rise of Nazi Germany, the dream of peace ended—not only for the Poles. In 1936 a six-year plan for the construction of a navy was laid down, a terrific drain on the resources of the country. War came even earlier than had been feared.

At its outbreak the full strength of this navy was as follows:

4 destroyers: Blyskawica (1936), Grom (1936), Wicher (1928), Burza (1929).
1 minelayer: Gryf (1936).
1 torpedo-boat: Mazur (1916).
5 submarines: Sep (1938), Orzel (1938), Wilk (1929), Rys (1929), Zbik (1930).
8 minesweepers and a number of auxiliary patrol vessels.

Poland's Fleet Air Arm consisted of seventeen seaplanes and three aeroplanes.

From March, 1939, onwards this fleet was standing by and the training ships were feverishly working. The Polish Naval Command was obliged to make unspeakably painful decisions.

Destroyers' Escape

On August 30 a signal run up to destroyers anchored off Okswie ordered three of them, the Grom, Burza and Blyskawica, to make for British waters and there join forces with the Royal Navy. Less than 48 hours later the outbound crews, listening to a communiqué, learnt that their country was being bombed from the air and her soil invaded by the German armies.

Recently in British waters, aboard this same Burza, I had some of this sea story pieced together for me.

The remaining destroyer, the Wicher, was immediately attacked by eight German destroyers, of which she sank one and badly damaged another. A second attack by ten destroyers followed.

Nazis Shell Arsenal

Since August 25 the German training ship Schleswig-Holstein (an ex-battleship which had retained her 11-inch guns) had been at Danzig under pretext of an official visit. She now began the shelling of Westerplatte, the Polish arsenal at the extreme point of a tiny peninsula two kilometres square.

On this point the Germans concentrated their fire. The garrison, whos ewhole strength was three officers and 165 other ranks, was exposed to simultaneous attack from air, land and sea, and no reinforcements could reach them.

Defence of Westerplatte

The defence of Westerplatte is one of the magnificent pages of Polish history. One day, picking up a Polish communiqué, we knew it was at last finished. By then only one Polish transmission set still functioned, never speaking twice from the same place. To pick it up at all, even for a broken sentence, was a piece of wild good fortune. We heard neither beginning nor ending; only an isolated voice saying: "The prayers of all Poland are desired for the souls of the garrison of Westerplatte." We understood that they had fired their last round.

I know now that that must have been after September 7, 1940. At the time, weak from wounds and lightheaded with grief and hunger, I was unable to distinguish one day from another or even light from darkness.

Thick of the Fray

Gydnia and the Polish shi[ps were] bombed simultaneously. [...] torpedo-boat Mazur slowly s[ank...] crew still stood to her anti[-aircraft] guns. The other ships [had] orders to leave port. Almost [the whole] crew of the minesweeper [...] were blown up by an explosio[n...] remainder, many of them w[...] continued to fire. Her wounded commander, lying on deck in a pool of blood, guided his disabled vessel into port.

The minelayer Gryf lost her captain, and, with the destroyer Wicher, both crippled, put into Hel and made fast there for repairs. On September 3 three German destroyers appeared off Hel and opened fire. The two Polish ships were fast, while the Germans had complete freedom to manœuvre. Both Gryf and Wicher went to the bottom.

Survivors struggled ashore and took part in the land defence of Hel. The Naval Bridge, 2,000 strong, which carried out this action, defended the peninsula most desperatedly for three weeks. The garrison which finally surrendered, after the fall of Warsaw and after defending the last inch of Polish territory, had been reduced to 200.

Fantastic Adventures

Three Polish minesweepers, under cover of night, succeeded in mining the port of Danzig. This was only one of the many fantastic adventures when they slipped in and out of the German lines; and heavily as the Polish ships were outnumbered, they inflicted serious losses on the enemy. The Schleswig-Holstein was damaged and one German destroyer sunk, as already related; and others were put out of action, a second destroyer and two trawlers were sunk and 53 aeroplanes were brought down by fire from the ships and coastal batteries.

Epic of the Orzel

The submarine Wilk was badly damaged on her way out, but after executing elementary repairs she patrolled the Baltic for another nine days, laying mines among the German ships and constantly submerging to unsafe depths. On the dark night, in the Danish narrows, she broke surface to find herself between two German destroyers and under their searchlights. Finally, her orders brought her to this country, where she arrived on September 20.

The Sep, Rys and Zbik, after keeping up he fight for sixteen seventeen and 25 days, were finally forced by damage into Swedish ports. On the fourth day of the war 53 bombs fell around the Rys alone.

When the submarine Orzel was interned at Tallinn it seemed like the end of her odyssey. In fact, it was only the beginning. All her charts and instruments were confiscated there. Her commander had to be taken ashore to hospital. Yet, in face of all this, she succeeded in escaping and cruised in the Baltic as long as her water supply lasted. Finally she passed through the Sound at night and ultimately reached British waters.

We had even begun, irrationally, to believe that the Orzel was leading a charmed life. Nevertheless one day we listened to her moving epitaph: "The British Admiralty regrets to announce that the Polish submarine Orzel. . . ."

Escorts to Norway

The Norwegian expedition was hailed with joy by the ships' companies, and Polish destroyers helped to convoy troopships. That convoy was bombed and shelled unremittingly, as it cut its way through the fjords dotted with enemy gun emplacements.

The Blyskawica was damaged and forced to retire. Grom undertook patrol around Narvik, with orders to reconnoitre for the battery which had damaged Blyskawica.

On May 3 she uncovered the battery and coming inshore to find the range fired so accurate a salvo that the battery was wiped out. Groups of German soldiers were observed hurrying from all sides to a building in the centre of the town. Again Grom found the range and another salvo demoilshed the building. In the notebook of a dead German officer was found an entry decribing Grom as "the Polish mad dog." Next morning the destroyer was hit amidships from the air and sank. About 60 of her crew, chiefly stokers and engine-room ratings, were lost with her.

The Polish ships were at Dunkirk. Hardly one Polish liner or merchant ship had been captured by the Germans, and since the beginning of the war they have been operating with the British, transporting troops, ammunition, raw material and supplies. After the collapse of France they brought thousands of Allied troops across the Channel. The little Polish merchant ships, said one officer, went

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Needlecraft Section of the B.W.A. reopens on Monday, when it is hoped a full attendance of members will be present.

M. A. A. Smirnoff, former Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, is the Soviet Ambassador in Iran, he relieved M. Filimonoff, who returned to Moscow.

MR. Seizaimon Matsuba, official of the Welfare Ministry, has arrived in Shanghai and will be attached to the local Japanese Consulate-General, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

OPENING of a Shanghai branch of the Central Bank of Manchuria, in the Yokohama Specie Bank building on the Bund, will be celebrated at a cocktail party to be held this afternoon at the Nippon Club, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE weekly tiffin of the Royal Air Force Association will be held tomorrow at "The Dome," Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, entrance on Foochow Road. The members will take this opportunity of wishing Bon Voyage to a few Allies, who will be the guests of honour.

MR. Shigezo Tanaka, newly-appointed Japanese Consul at Hangchow, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday in the ss. Taiyo Maru. Mr. Tanaka is on his way to Hangchow to assume the post there vacated by Mr. Teru Domyo, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports Mr. Tanaka was Japanese Consul at Peiping.

THE Pacific problem was brought up for detail discussion at the 539th regular session of the Excutive Yuan held in Chungking on Tuesday, says a Chungking message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The ministers of war and foreign affairs as well as the heads of other government ministries all submitted reports to the meeting.

AN American seaman was victimized by a highwayman in a lane off Hwakee Road at 10.45 p.m. on Tuesday when the criminal stopped the rickshaw the man was riding in and robbed him of ten U.S.$5 bills and a gold watch. The loss was estimated at approximately $1,800. The hold-up occurred outside house 19 in Lane 31 Hwakee Road.

PREPARATIONS were being accelerated for the establishment of the Shanghai University, Nanking Government institution, some time next month, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported. Mr. Chao Cheng-ping, former Education Minister, will be appointed President, while professors from Waseda, Keio, Meiji and other Tokyo universities will take over tutorial duties.

SURVIVORS from a torpedoed merchant vessel who were rescued by a British warship were landed at a Scottish port recently. For three of the men it was a second proof of the power of the British Navy. William Richard Idle, donkeyman, 61, Whitby, Yorks, J. Purvis, chief steward, Whitby, and Andrew Robertson, seventeen, apprentice, Hull, had been prisoners in the Graf Spee.

A SPECIAL office in Shanghai of the Ministry of Interior of the National Government of China at Nanking, will be established in the near future in order to effect a speeding up of various administrative affairs, it was reported by the "Shanghai Mainichi." According to the paper, the new office will be established in Hongkew. The Shanghai Special Municipality is pushing preparations for an early opening of the office.

MAJOR-General Jinkuro Ochiai, vice-director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, who went to Nanking on August 24, carried on consultations for two days with Ambassador Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese envoy to China, and Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister-at-Large to China. Major-General Ochiai returned to Shanghai on August 26, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

AT its regular meeting held in Chungking on Tuesday, the Executive Yuan relieved General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government of his post, and appointed General Lui Chien-hsu, as his successor, says a Chungking message to the "Chinese American Daily News." The resignation of Mr. Chen Ching-lieh, chief secretary to the Fukien Provincial Government, was also accepted. Mr. Yen Ping-lien was appointed his successor.

THE programme for the Municipal Brass Band Concert to be given in the Koukaza Park, today at 5.30 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Selection "The Lilac Domino" Cuvillier
Idyll. "The Alpine Dairymaid" ..Lange
"The Hussars Come" ....Eilenberg
"The Tavern in the Wood" ......Lange
Suite of Serenades ....Herbert
Spanish, Chinese, Guban, Oriental.
Polonaise ....Chopin
Oboe Solo ...."Andante and Polonaise" ....Damare
Selection ...."The Maid of the Mountains" ......Simpson

MR. Hu Wen-hu (Aw Boon Haw), well known Chinese philantropist and multi-millionaire, announced that he would contribute Strs. $10,000,000 to the Chinese Government for establishment of hospitals and maternity clinics in every province and some districts in China, immediately on the day China has achieved her final victory over Japan, says a Singapore message to the "National Herald." Each hospital, with a maternity clinic attached will cost C$150,000.

MR. Churchill's reference to the Rangers as one of the British regiments that was in Crete has mystified many people. The Rangers are Territorial battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Before the war there were two battalions of the Rangers, both having their headquarters in the London Western Central district. Other Territorial battalions of this famous regiment, of which the King is Colonel-in-Chief, are the Queen's Westminsters and Queen Victoria's Rifles.

MR. Chen Li-fu Minister of Education in Chungking sent a message to Chinese teachers asking them to promote love and kindness among their students on the occasion of Confucius birthday. This day is also being observed as the third anniversary of "teachers day," says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." In his message Chen Li-fu paid a warm tribute to Chinese teachers, saying that since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities they remained faithful to their duty in spite of hardships and great difficulties.

THE Council of the London Furniture Trades Federation has issued a statement protesting against Lady Astor's recent "appeal" to Canadians and Americans to collect furniture to be sent to Britain when the war is over, and against the completely erroneous impression on which it appears to have been based. The council declare: Her statement that it is difficult to get just a bed, kitchen table, two armchairs, and a cupboard in this country would be ludicrous, were it not for the detrimental effect it might have upon the furniture trade if it should be generally accepted as true.

Russians Attend Defence Luncheon

Photographed at the National Defence Public Interest Committee luncheon in London on July 16 are M. I. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Britain (centre); Col. Lord Nathan, facing the camera; and Admiral Kharlamoff, second from the right; with other members of the Russian mission around.

Food China's Major Problem

FEEDING its people is China's most pressing economic problem. On the solution to this problem future political developments may well hinge. Already economic mal-adjustment has produced far-reaching social and political consequences. In the opinion of many observers, it was one of the prime factors which conditioned the Central Government's decision to launch an attack on the Chinese Communists. Many see in it one of the major causes of the recent upsurge of political repression in China, pointing out that scarcity usually brings policemen, says Mr. Hugh Deane in the "Christian Science Monitor."

The food problem began to grow serious about a year ago. Up till that time the price of rice had been fairly stable, at least in comparison with the prices of manufactured goods which had been soaring ever since the fall of Canton and Hankow. Before the war a picul (133.33 lbs.) of rice in Chungking cost about $9.50. In the winter of 1939-40 it cost $17: in the summer, $30. Late in the summer and throughout the fall it rose as rapidly and dramatically as stocks fell in 1929, to $185. In December one saw rice queues in the streets of Chungking, lines of people holding baskets and bags standing patiently along the curbs. Gendarmes kept them in line.

Current reports received from China show that the stabilization felt early in 1941 has not continued. In Szechuen the price is reported to have reached $250 a picul, although in other districts the price remains considerably less. Between March and May the price at Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi, rose from $30 per picul to $96. In Kwangtung, a picul now costs $120, while in the mountainous regions of the same province it has gone as high as $200.

In crowded Chungking the price for a picul of rice has risen to as much as $400 to $500.

Rice Shortage Crux?

Government officials steadfastly maintained that rice was plentiful. They attributed the price rise to high cost of transport, maldistribution, profiteering and "psychological factors." But some of the measures which the Government planned to take, as outlined by the Director of the National Food Administration in his speech before the People's Political Council, seemed to neutral observers to indicate that perhaps a shortage of rice was the root of the problem.

He proposed:

1. Adjustment of supply with demand.
2. Promotion of consumption of cereal other than rice.
3. Reduction of the brewing of rice wine.
4. Increase in food production.
5. Construction of irrigation works.

In November and December 1940, the Government made serious attempts to halt the rise in food prices. Chiang Kai-shek himself made a powerful speech attacking the "rapacious gentry" who were hoarding the rice. In later weeks a few profiteers were even executed, including Yuan Chuanyu, a former mayor of Chengtu. A number of hsien (district) magistrates were dismissed. A series of new regulations required the registration of rice holdings, set up an intricate system of licensing for rice dealers, projected food surveys and set up local price control committees. Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen and President of the Legislative Yuan, even advocated that the distribution of rice be undertaken by the State.

Profiteering Not Cause

Actually the basis of last year's dramatic price rise appears to have been a combination of inflation and scarcity, a scarcity on the market if not in the warehouses. Profiteering was admittedly rampant, but profiteering is an effect rather than a cause—profiteering can operate only on the basis of scarcity. Such factors as high cost of transport, poor distribution and hoarding are part of the problem of scarcity on the market—they help to cause it.

The extent of inflation approximates the increase in the general price level. The note issue was about six billion at the end of 1940. To this must be added the provincial notes in circulation, Japanese notes and foreign currency in Chinese areas, Government bonds, bank loans and other forms of credit, all of which are part of inflation. The velocity of circulation is also a factor. It is estimated that the total note and credit circulation was about ten billion by 1941, compared with 1.9 in June, 1937. According to the manager of one of the four Government banks, a billion dollars' worth of notes is being issued every five months.

Rice, however, led the general price level last fall. The reason seems to have been the insufficiency of the 1940 crop, particularly in Szechuen. According to the statistic of the Provincial Government, the crop of hulled rice in Szechuen, Kuomintang China's "key economic area," was 45,000,000 piculs, about half of the consumption requirements. The Central Government's estimate was more generous: 88,000,000 piculs of unhulled rice, a deficit of about 50,000,000. Even if the surpluses of 1938 and 1939 (officially estimated at about 23,000,000 piculs) were deducted, a large deficit would remain. Of course rice represents only about half of China's food supply. In part the shortage of rice was compensated by an increase in the winter crops, wheat, corn and vegetables—and by a general tightening of the belt.

Localism a Complication

The food problem in China is complicated by the localism of the economy, which makes distribution difficult, and by the concentration of rice stocks in a few hands. The high cost of transport (gasoline now costs about 23 Chinese dollars a gallon), together with the general lack of roads, makes shipment of rice from an over-supplied to an insufficiently-supplied area difficult, and therefore China really requires a considerable surplus in order to insure a fairly even distribution.

Even if an adequate supply of rice exists, the fact that almost all of it is held by a few landlords brings the problem of getting it on the market. According to a sample survey made recently by the University of Nanking, 80 per cent. of agricultural producers are tenants or part tenants. Tenants pay most of their crop—over 80 per cent. in the Chengtu Plain, 50 per cent. as an average—as rent, and part of the rest as interest on loans (the survey found that the interest for three months was 26 per cent). Consequently they have little or no rice to sell; in fact they are usually buyers themselves. It is estimated that only nineteen per cent. of rice producers have rice for sale. Thus the landlord class has an excellent opportunity to hoard and profiteer; and if no actual scarcity exists, to create one on the market. The problem is politically complicated by the fact that the landlords are powerfully represented in the Kuomintang, China's ruling party.

While the crop prospects for this summer are reported to be fairly good, the food problem in the long run seems likely to grow increasingly serious. Torn by four years of war, beset with floods and drought, forced to feed armies numbering millions, crippled and constrained by a primitive semi-feudal agrarian economic structure, China's tired rice fields are with growing difficulty providing food for Chinese stomachs. China's food problem is part of that of the whole of Asia. Asiatic food production has steadily shrunk, especially since the Sino-Japanese war, a factor which will intensify the strains now rending the continent.

Japan's Rice Deficit

Indo-China, Siam and Burma have a normal annual surplus of 200 million piculs of rice, whereas Japan's deficit alone is now 180 million. Japan may be forced to drain an increasing amount of rice from central China, further dislocating Chinese agricultural economy. In the valleys of central China the Japanese and Chinese are battling for rice fields as well as for cities.

From Fiji To Join The Royal Air Force

The first men to travel to England from Fiji under the overseas recruiting scheme to join the R.A.F. recently arrived in England states the "Manchester Guardian. The party consisted of three men. Two were Scotsmen from Stirling who had gone out to Fiji some years before the war and held appointments in the Civil Service there. One came home to join up soon after the outbreak of war, but found that he was in a reserved occupation and had to return to his post. Now at his second attempt he has been successful.

As the two Scotsmen were on the point of sailing from Fiji for Vancouver they were joined by a native-born Fijian, I. Dovi Komaisavai, who, like the others, wishes to become a fighter pilot. Komaisavai traces his descent from the former kings of Fiji. Travel was no new experience for him, for he had studied for three years at Wanganui College, New Zealand.

The party was raised to four by the wife of one of the Scotsmen. They reached Vancouver without incident by liner, and received a great welcome from the Canadians. On their way across the continent they were surprised at the great numbers of men of the Imperial Air Forces training under the Empire Air Training Scheme. Leaving the Scotsman's wife in Ottawa to come on by liner, the three men sailed from an Eastern Canadian port by troopship, landing in England at the end of May. They hope soon to be well on with their training for the R.A.F.

Oklahoma City Snubs Lindbergh

Oklahoma, City, Aug. 27.

Col. Charles Lindbergh, lecturing isolationist, has been refused permission to use the municipal auditorium for a speech which he was to make on Friday, under the auspices of the America First Committee. The decision to refuse him the use of the auditorium was reached unanimously by the city council.

Proposing the ban, Mr. A. P. Van Meter, member of the council, said. "Let him go somewhere else and when he gets tired of talking he can go home." The local ex-service men's organization has complained that Colonel Lindbergh is "running down the country's moral.—Reuter.

Von Papen Returning To Ankara

Berlin, Aug. 27.

The German Ambassador to Turkey, Herr Franz von Papen, who has been at his summer residence on the Bosphorus, is returning to Ankara today to see the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarojoglu, according to a despatch from Ankara.—Reuter.

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J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kitagami M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Taityu M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Koto M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Seiha M.	Jap.	Showa S.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Khai Dinh	Saigon	M.M.
Banshu M.	Japan	K.U.K.
Sungshan M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Taga M.	Japan	D.K.K.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Pluto	Bangkok	E. Asiatic
Husan M.	Korea	N.Y.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Marion	Tientsin	T.K.K.

"SHANGHAI"
By Ellen Thorbecke

A delightfully-illustrated book that describes Shanghai. It commences with a concise history of Shanghai and proceeds through 83 pages of illustrations, amusingly clever sketches in a riot of colour, by Schiff, photographs in sepia and text dealing with trade, imports, exports, population, hotels, newspapers, exchange shops, traffic, temples, Chinese food, places of interest, beggars, funerals, public health, etc.

This is a book that will afford not only interest to the tourist, but will prove a mine of information. Price $15.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
17 The Bund, Shanghai

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A Ship sailing second week in September
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21-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

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THE UNITED KINGDOM
For details of freights and passage apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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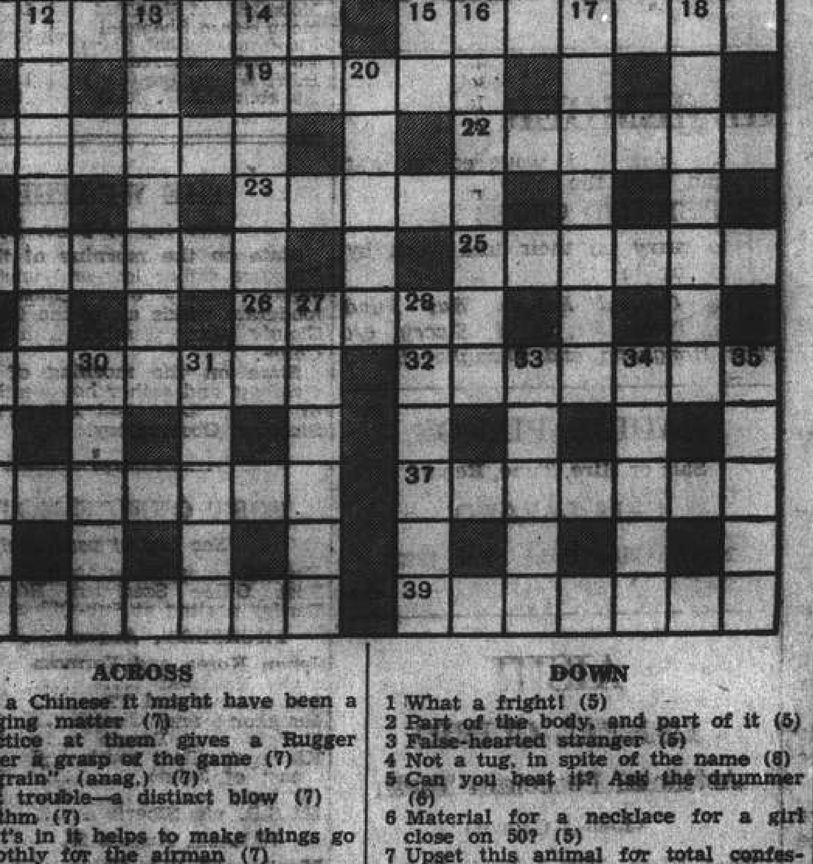
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 584

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 For a Chinese it might have been a hanging matter (7)
5 Practice at them gives a Rugger player a grasp of the game (7)
9 "Engrain" (anag.) (7)
10 Rent trouble—a distinct blow (7)
11 Rhythm (7)
15 What's in it helps to make things go smoothly for the airman (7)
19 Hunter who comes out by night (5)
21 Get back colour first (8)
22 Kind of bullet to arm detectives with? (6)
23 It follows stock takers in America (5)
24 Nonsense starts to travel around (6)
25 Just a fool (8)
26 Part of 1 across (5)
29 Can we say it is buried in the hinterland of the Holy Land? (two words—4, 3)
32 There can be no commoner holder of it (7)
36 Many motor vehicles are still in this (two words—3, 4)
37 You can see spirit and air back here in Africa (7)
38 Most elevated and all in trial (7)
39 Bit of a tyre starts a bit of machinery (7)

DOWN

1 What a fright! (5)
2 Part of the body, and part of it (5)
3 False-hearted stranger (5)
4 Not a tug, in spite of the name (6)
5 Can you beat it? Ask the drummer (6)
6 Material for a necklace for a girl close on 50? (5)
7 Upset this animal for total confession (5)
8 Flower kept in pot in the kitchen (5)
12 Flower with one root (7)
13 A mere lad can become something to admire in the ring (6)
14 Strive to come about the favourite (7)
16 Strong hint of how verbs vary (7)
17 If you want a good haul try this (7)
18 Engined differently, but wanting (7)
20 The result is a girl (5)
27 A swindle to take into court (6)
28 One can place it before the piano (6)
29 Old coin (5)
30 March before it in usual time (5)
31 Esau never did this beheaded it (5)
33 A tired rabbit wouldn't think of asking him for a lift (5)
34 Bitter and sour if heartless (5)
35 Dodge (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Cowslip; 5, Soldier; 9, Red rose; 10, Arising; 11, Aid; 12, Lawless; 16, Old shoe; 20, Wedge; 22, Agenda; 23, Crimea; 24, Drift; 25, Defend; 26, Endive; 27, Layer; 30, Stutter; 33, Unheard; 37, Roc; 38, Enlarge; 39, Humerus; 40, Pungent; 41, Easy way. DOWN: 1, Coral; 2, Widow; 3, Loose; 4, Please; 5, Sea-dog; 6, Laird; 7, Irish; 8, Rogue; 13, Augment; 14, Lenient; 15, Swaddle; 17, Lectern; 18, Swindle; 19, One over; 21, Daisy; 28, Arrest; 29, Euchre; 30, Sheep; 31, Uhlan; 32, Three; 34, Homes; 35, Arrow; 36, Dusty.

Lost

LOST, between Route Doumer and Nanking Theatre, ladies' diamond studded watch. Reward. Reply Box 1514, NCDN. -2463

Offices, Shops, Godowns

REQUIRE an office about or over 850 sq. ft., must be somewhere around Central Road. State particulars. Mr. Kwan, 275 Yu Yuen Road. -2500

Boats

DINGEY with outboard motor for sale cheaply. Reply Post Office Box 1649. 10976

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -2518

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 208 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. -2309

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 537 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83093

HOUSE CLEANING
Floor Polishing and Disinfecting
FUMIGATING
TELEPHONE 18186
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Far Eastern Sanitary Co.

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G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

BLOCKS FOR COLOUR PRINTING
There is nothing of greater importance in colour printing than the skilful and accurate preparation of blocks. So well is this understood by printers of experience that no block in any degree defective is used. Technical knowledge in the matter of colour printing is imperative. Let the North China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you desire satisfaction.
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully is Kobe by the Japan Chronicle... on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*
"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

THE SUN
Oldest Insurance Office in the World
Head Office: 63 Threadneedle Street, London
Far Eastern Branch: 1 The Bund
Telephone 18075

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
Strictly Prepaid

		Per insertion
One insertion	per word	30 cts.
Three insertions	"	25 cts.
Seven or more	"	20 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	"	20 cts.

Minimum of 14 words
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.
In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1941 (6th day of 7th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and rather hot weather with north-easterly to south-easterly breezes around Shantung and over our regions. Cloudy to overcast with local rain and variable winds over the eastern sea.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 76.0 max. 87.0	min. 75.0 max. 84.7
" same date last year	min. 72.0 max. 85.0	min. 66.4 max. 88.2

Rainfall: Trace.

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Aug. 30. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 30, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 4, 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	"	46
Hongkong and Macao	"	55
Postal Union Countries	"	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	"	44
Postal Union Countries	"	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

IN MEMORIAM

ARTCHEGOFF.—In loving memory of my beloved son, CONSTANTINE ARTCHEGOFF, student-engineer of Shanghai Power Company, who was tragically killed during his duty on August 28, 1940. Always in my heart—Mother. -7971

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

AUGUST

28 Shanghai South Station bombed by Japanese (1937)

28 Chad, French, Equatorial Africa, joined Free French (1940)

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies, Popular Night, 9.30.

SEPTEMBER

7 Memorial Service for Mr. Yang Moi Nan, Huchow Guild Hall, 263 Kweichow Road 4.

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

NOTIFICATION No. 5528.

Finance Department—Revenue Office

Temporary Appraisers and Tracers

The Council invites applications from persons with the following qualifications for temporary employment in connection with the re-assessment of premises for rating purposes—

(1) Property Valuers with architectural or civil engineering qualifications and local experience.

(2) Architectural Assistants with local experience.

(3) Chinese tracers able to speak English and capable of measuring buildings and computing areas.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be addressed to the Acting Deputy Treasurer-Revenue, Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road before September 3. Envelopes to be marked "Appraising".

Terms according to qualifications and experience.

By order,

R. T. BRYAN, JR.,
for Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, August 25, 1941. 10956

BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES (CHINA LTD.)

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances).

SHARE ISSUE

Application List will open at The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China at 10 a.m. this morning and will close at 3 p.m. in accordance with the Prospectus dated August 22, 1941.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

10990

THE SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1941 of Twelve Dollars Local Currency per Share to be paid to Shareholders on the register of the Company on September 17, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 11 to September 17, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Shanghai, August 25, 1941. 10981

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, American Industrial Works, has this day been sold as a running concern to Dahwah Industrial Works who shall hereafter assume full responsibilities in the control and management of all its affairs.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL WORKS
10991

V FASHIONABLE PHYSICIANS V

who recommend sea-trips should remember that beggars can't be cruisers. But in these days even a millionaire finds it difficult to get a passage, so Harley Street (or its ghost) will have to think of something else. What about the freedom from anxiety engendered by adequate FIRE and BURGLARY insurance

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 86865
10487

ECONOMY IS THE WATCHWORD

Owners of the new Willys *Americar* report well over 20 miles per gallon in Shanghai traffic.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

A REMINDER

If your car has constantly been through the flooded areas—water has possibly contaminated the engine, gear box and rear axle oils. These and other points if left alone may cause expensive repairs.

Let us service your car TODAY and check all points that may require attention.

AUTO PALACE
10989

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
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10988

REMEMBER
the sick and wounded in war and help the
BRITISH RED CROSS
to carry on their fine work by giving to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
10986

AISHI
DENTAL CLINIC
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
First Floor, Mitsui Bank Building
50 KIUKIANG ROAD,
Telephone 14273
Astor House Hotel Lobby
17 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone 46113
9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays.
10985

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
10983

V

Two down—
and ONE to pay

AQUARIUS
LIMESODA
Offers you

TWO DRINKS IN ONE

Insurance Company of North America
PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
R. A. KREULEN, *General Representative.*
Paid-Up Capital, U.S.$12,000,000 Assets, U.S.$107,177,701
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO.
VARNISH, COLOURS AND STONE POWDERS
853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653
10984

A Good Variety of Printing

The Printing Department of the "North-China Daily News" produces the following variety of commercial printing:

Articles of Association
Share Warrants
Dividend Warrants
Share Certificates
Cheques
Account Books
Reports and Accounts
Minutes of Annual Meetings
Three Colour Reproductions
Book Binding
Catalogues
Stationery
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Freight Tariffs
Trade Circulars
Private Codes, etc.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China. Telephone 11055, Extension 5

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 26 16.00	Aug. 26 21.00	Aug. 27 4.00	Aug. 27 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.62	29.66	29.67	29.72
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.03	—0.02	+0.06	+0.07
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.01	+0.01	+0.05	+0.06
Wind (direction)	ENE	NE/E	NE	ENE
" (miles per hour)	14.9	12.4	6.8	5.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	84.2°	78.6°	76.1°	79.3°
Humidity (per cent)	85	94	96	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	8	10	10	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 26	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.63	—0.06	29.75
Temperature: min. 76.3° max. 91.4°	82.4°	+2.0°	79.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	50.28	—	31.90

Time and Tide	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8	1/9	2/9	3/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.27	5.27	5.28	5.28	5.29	5.29	5.30
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.23	18.22	18.20	18.19	18.18	18.17	18.16
Moon rises at Shanghai	10.57	12.00	13.03	14.02	14.57	15.47	16.34
Moon sets at Shanghai	22.15	23.05	23.58	—	0.54	1.51	2.50
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.26	14.17	15.10	16.08	17.46	7.07	8.30
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	6.35	7.06	7.47	8.40	10.05	11.58	13.18
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	15.55	16.40	17.34	6.00	8.05	9.17	10.10
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.90	9.10	8.10	6.90	6.50	7.85	9.10

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 26th:—Pressure rather low and unsteady over Japan: steady over China. Variable moderate winds along the China Coast. Cloudy sultry weather with showers in China.

State on the morning of the 27:—Overcast and rather hot weather. Calm of wind. Low and rising pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

THURSDAY, August 28.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, August 29.		
Manila and Indo-China	A 9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 29th.

X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on Sept. 4, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 30, at 5.30 p.m. for registered and at 6.30 p.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Lester Chinese Hospital

Ching Foong Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd.	$1,000
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	500
Volkart Brothers	1,000
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	1,000

NOW is the Time to buy *BLANKETS*

CHILLY NIGHTS ARE NOT FAR OFF!

English White "Fleecette" Blankets
In Single and Double Sizes

"Earlywarm" All-Wool Witney Blankets
Colours: Saxe, Gold, Pink, Sky. Single and Double Sizes

"Quillette" Pile Fabric Coverings
In Pram, Crib, Single and Double Sizes

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED young Chinese telephone girl for local American firm. Must speak good English. Apply R-555, 410 Szechuen Road. 10988

WANTED experienced steno-typist with good knowledge of English and Russian. State in own handwriting age, nationality, qualifications, experience, and salary expected to Box 1550, NCDN. -2526

WANTED Eurasian or Portuguese girl speaking English and Chinese for doctor's office. Box 1545, NCDN. -2517

WANTED, first-class mannequin for haute couture. Apply Old Bond Street, 61 Nanking Road. -2543

WELL-ESTABLISHED British firm requires male bookkeeping machine operator. Must be experienced and accurate. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and salary expected to Box 1508, NCDN. -2480

WELL-ESTABLISHED British firm requires male telephone operator. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and salary expected to Box 1507, NCDN. -2480

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE: A flourishing business. Capital required US$23,000. Owner leaving. Apply Box 1539, NCDN. 10977

WILLING invest $25,000/$200,000 in any sound business or proposition. Address Box 1522, NCDN. -2474

FOR SALE: Up-to-date foundry and machine shop, etc., in best running condition, Yangtzepoo district, with working permission, 13 mow land, outstanding contracts to be taken over. Investment: $1,000,000. Box 1540 NCDN. -2507

For Sale—Miscellaneous

1940 Crosley Shelvador refrigerator, 9 cubic feet, US$250. Replies to Box 1554, NCDN. 10992

FOR SALE, double bed, Simmons spring, dressing-table with mirror, very reasonable. Telephone 73365. -2491

FOR SALE, various selections of operas, symphonies, orchestral and miscellaneous recordings. Also many London-made recordings. All in excellent condition. Please apply Box 1542, NCDN. 10983

FOR SALE, Westinghouse frigidaire in good condition. Address Box 1509, NCDN. 10989

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10988

FOUNTAIN pens: Montblanc, Parker, Pelican, etc., new, secondhand. Sold, repaired. Specialist Popper, 78 Broadway. -1471

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co., 685 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 61540. -6784

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -1632

PERSIAN rug, two pieces, high quality, in excellent condition. Box 1184, NCDN. -1997

5 sets of 1938 new Chevrolet engine accessories. 6 cylinder. Bore and stroke 3.50" x 3.75". SAE horsepower 29.4 Apply China United Engineers, Ltd. Telephone 93711. 10948

Cameras

BLISS Film-Service, meeting-place of amateurs, interested in buying, exchanging or selling movie equipments. 465 Bubbling Well, Telephone 38557. 10810

Miscellaneous

IF you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10926

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. -10893

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1790

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PHILCO, all wave 6 Volt Battery Radio, limited stock, Atlas Radio Co. 110 Ezra Road, Telephone 14947. 10967

DIAL 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -1818

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10943

Office Cars

LIFT required twice daily corner Petain, Kaufmann, Cohen, de Sieyes to Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Office hours 8.30-4.30. Box 1511, NCDN. -2479

LIFT required by Public School child residing near I.S.S. Apartments. Telephone 78699, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. -2521

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

BRITON, 29 years, married, seeks position. Experienced supervisor of labourers, godowns, also knowledge general office work. Perfect Shanghai dialect. A1 references. Box 1537, NCDN. -2503

ANGLO-AMERICAN (27) holding British diploma, desires post of bookkeeper after office hours. Sound commercial training. Box 1551, NCDN. -2529

PORTUGUESE, experienced, with A1 references, knowledge Chinese, seeks position any capacity Salary immaterial. Box 1518, NCDN. -2470

YOUTH, aged 23, British subject, desires position as assistant bookkeeper. Reasonable salary. Please send replies to Box 1558, NCDN. -2544

YOUNG Chinese lady seeks position as stenotypist. Address 146/25 Carter Road, c/o Mr. Chiang. -2545

YOUNG Russian lady at present in good position as private secretary in outport, wishes to work in similar capacity in Shanghai. Writes and speaks fluent English and German. Perfect shorthand in both languages. Experienced in all phases of office work. Good references. Minimum wages $900 per month. Box 1517, NCDN. -2468

BRITISH lady, 29, intelligent, refined, willing to act as social companion to respectable lady or gentleman. Can undertake business/personal correspondence. Salary expected US$50. Please reply Box 1502, NCDN. -2437

IMMEDIATE position required by experienced stenotypist. Good references. Salary no object. Box 1492, NCDN. -2417

PORTUGUESE girl, telephone operator. Knowledge: Chinese, typing, filing. Address Box 1506, NCDN. -2449

ITALIAN young lady with knowledge of foreign languages, typing and hospital experience, seeks position as doctor's assistant. Box 1496, NCDN. -2421

YOUNG foreign lady stenotypist with office experience, seeks position, moderate salary. Box 1498, NCDN. -2424

PUBLIC accountant-bookkeeper, undertakes to write up books and prepare balance sheets. Address Post Office Box 868. -2426

Educational

FOREIGNER, German, wants to improve his English by daily conversation. Apply full particulars, Box 1528, NCDN. -2486

CHINESE lady, not so well educated, would like to learn English conversation from well-educated foreigner but not refugee. Address Box 1552, NCDN. -2530

JAPANESE couple living Edinburgh Road require Chinese lessons from well educated English speaking Chinese lady. Twice weekly, evenings. Telephone 18218, Okumura. -2526

FRENCH lessons, speedy and excellent results assured. Fully qualified lady-teacher. Twice weekly at pupils' home. $70 monthly. Box 1290, NCDN. -2116

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2284

THE Shanghai Business College. Autumn session commences September 1. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733 10771

Chinese Servants

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -2381

HONEST and clean couple cook-boy and amah. Experienced, foreign cooking and washing. Telephone 21156 before 10 a.m. or write to K. I., 967 Yu Yuen Road. -2539

WANTED, a good amah cook, also can iron, must be recommended. Telephone 66129, between 1-2 p.m. -2540

HIGHLY-recommended, excellent cook-boy, wife wash-amah, best recommendations. Moderate wages. Box 1512, NCDN. -2461

WANTED, experienced, well-recommended amah for girl. Must sleep in. Address Box 1516, NCDN. 10971

WANTED a position as a boy or coolie in a foreign household. Advertiser is extremely hardworking and trustworthy and can speak English fluently. Address Box 1499, NCDN. -2429

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1062 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only: Individual, quick service. -2181

Rooms without Board

LARGE room for single lady in quiet residential district. Board optional. Reply Box 1547, NCDN. -2520

TO LET, well-furnished south room, all modern conveniences. Savoy Apartment, 133 Route Sayzoong, Apartment 14. -2527

TO LET, well-furnished room, modern conveniences, Lincoln Apartment, 1562 Avenue Joffre, Flat C5. -2529

TO LET, big, southfacing room, private bathroom, steamheating (arcola) for single. 111 Route Vallon. -2538

NICELY furnished room with private bath, British family, near French Club. Suit business gentleman. Box 1503, NCDN. -2466

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1938 Austin seven 1936, Opel sedan. Telephone 14997. Office hours. 10987

1936 Opel Kadet in perfect condition. Owner driven. 28 m.p.g. Telephone 20231. -2516

FORD V8 1934 model deluxe Fordor sedan. Please reply Box 1546, NCDN. -2515

CHEVROLET roadster, excellent condition, US$280. Telephone 74500. -2582

FOR SALE, 1937 Packard sedan 8-cylinder, just overhauled. Communicate 80136 (office) or 74901 (house). 10993

FORD 1940 coach, like new, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2489

VAUXHALL de luxe, six-cylinder, 1937, in superb condition. Leather upholstery; sliding roof; five new tyres; mileage only 30,000; 18 m.p.g. US$725. Address Box 1521, NCDN. -2473

PACKARD 1936 model 120. Telephone 70070, Room 1217. -2467

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1934 Willys 77, economical and in good running order. Telephone 11099, ask Captain Jones. 10984

WANTED, car perfect condition sedan, 1938 onwards. Telephone 83993. No brokers. -2448

1941 Plymouth sedan de luxe, excellent condition, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2436

1934 Ford coupe, excellent condition with four new tyres, newly overhauled and ducoed, for sale. Telephone 13490, Mr. Hwang. No brokers. -2429

1932 Ford V8 four-door sedan in good condition, US$325 or nearest offer. 232 Hardoon Road, telephone 31936. -2528

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YOUNG American gentleman wishes to meet young foreign-speaking ladies for companionship. Must be good looking. Box 1559 NCDN.

Furnished Houses

HOUSE with big shop and two stories: (five rooms, two baths, kitchen). Rol Albert, Hai Alai district. Rent $270. Furniture to be taken over. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2536

AVAILABLE about middle September, vicinity Route Delastre, eight roomed house, new refrigerator, telephone, furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply Box 1515, NCDN. -2464

Rooms with Board

47 Avenue Roi Albert. Well furnished double-room, private bathroom, large verandah facing south, overlooking large garden, excellent food, suitable two bachelors or married couple. -2435

PRIVATE home, large south room with verandah, full board, for two Allied gentlemen. Vicinity French Club. Telephone 79887. -2015

COMFORTABLE south room for two, enclosed verandah, good food. 67 Route Vallon, corner Rue Massenet. -2458

ONE/two rooms or flat, comfortably furnished, for Allied bachelors. Board optional. Vicinity, Joffre/Ferguson. Telephone 76592. -2278

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy at reasonable price house or land in French Concession or Hungjao. State price and particulars to Box 1524, NCDN. -2470

RENT or sale, palatial residence, French Concession. Over 2 acres. Box 1556, NCDN. -2542

SALE, first-class apartment-house, Concession. Earning US$5,000 nett per year. Box 1557, NCDN. -2542

ASIA Land Co. undertakes renting and selling of land, houses and apartments at no cost to owners. 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

SIX mow land, Petain, facing street (for four residential houses); Great Western Road: 5 mow; Joffre/Boissezon, 5 mow land, (also in lots of ½ mow each), for immediate sale. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

IMMEDIATELY for sale, Petain, luxurious villa, eight rooms; Zikawei, villa eight rooms; Haig, villa nine rooms, Asia Land Co. 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -2261

FIRST-CLASS foreign residence for sale. Four-storied, ten rooms, with sanitary and heating installations, five bathrooms, with big gardens. Apply Lane 42, House 19, Tunsin Road. -2468

SALE, Hungjao, five-roomed house, garage, greenhouse. Over four mow land. No brokers. Box 1519, NCDN. -2471

FOREIGNER wants to rent or buy, Hungjao district or adjacent roads, five to ten mows land or garden without house, with or without hut. Reply Post Office Box 764. 10978

Animals

LEGHORNS; cock, five hens, $250; cockerel $35. Turkeys; cock, four hens, $140. Post Office Box 1320. -2541

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2532

Wanted to Purchase

JAMES "All the World Aircraft", 1940, new or used. Please reply to Box 1553, NCDN. -2531

WANTED, two gentlemen's and two ladies' bicycles in good condition. Please state prices. Box 1535, NCDN. 10974

WANTED to buy, one piano, willing to pay best price. Apply telephone 73606, Chang. -2445

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1234 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -1481

WANTED: Persian rug for living room, medium size. Box 1183, NCDN. -1997

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -2027

BOUGHT at highest prices: Jewellery, gold, silver. European Jewellers, Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 107. Telephone 14582. -1731

STAMPS! We buy collections, lots, single stamps, old correspondence. Atlantic Stamp, 465 Bubbling Well. -2310

Wanted to Rent

TWO German bachelors desire well-furnished flat or house of two bedrooms with two bathrooms and usual living quarters. Please send full particulars to Box 1548, NCDN. -2522

WANTED, three-roomed flat, furnished or unfurnished, in French Concession. Address Box 1523, NCDN. -2476

WANTED in Concession by two business ladies one/two rooms, private bathroom, quiet home, with/without board. Full particulars to Box 1505, NCDN. -2441

ELDERLY responsible couple want quiet clean room with attached bathroom and full board near bus 1 or 14. Private family preferred. Particulars to Long, 355 Avenue Haig. -2496

FURNISHED double room and bath required for two weeks from September 1. Send particulars to Box 1510, NCDN. -2492

MARRIED couple (British) would like to rent small furnished bungalow or two rooms in Hungjao area for three weeks in September. Reply Box 1504, NCDN. -2440

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Roi Albert. Particulars to Box 1453, NCDN. -2349

WANTED, apartment or house, furnished, unfurnished, Concession, Settlement; willing take over furniture or fixtures. Telephone 76754. -2319

Furnished Apartments

THREE-ROOMED apartment, centrally located, gas-stove, telephone, $600. No key-money. No furniture to be taken over. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/32 Szechuen Road. -2509

FURNISHED flat to be taken over. Four southfacing rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, gas, telephone. Fourth floor, French Concession. Rent $305 taxes, heating excluded. Box 1555, NCDN. -2534

ASIA Land Co. undertakes renting and selling of land, houses and apartments at no cost to owners. 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

NEAR Bund four roomed; Joffre three roomed; Bourgeat: two roomed; Lafayette; two roomed; Winling; two roomed (rent $250) apartments. Furniture to be taken over. Joffre: one room, bath; Dufour: one room, bath; Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

TO LET: Three roomed, well furnished flat in apartment house. Best part Concession. Telephone 72116, 1-2 p.m. -2407

FULLY-furnished, new, three-roomed flat (western district), verandah, bathroom, kitchen, garden, servants' quarters, telephone, to let September 1. Telephone 21156. -2419

Unfurnished Apartments

261 Route Culty. Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 15059. 10981

APARTMENT, two and three-roomed, beautiful, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2535

UNFURNISHED three-roomed flat with one bathroom, to let. Apply 476 Seymour Road. -2537

ASIA Land Co. undertakes renting and selling of land, houses and apartments at no cost to owners. 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

FERGUSON: three roomed: Tunsin: two and three roomed apartments, garden, garage; Tunsin; two rooms, kitchen, bath, $225. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

JOFFRE: Seven, four and three roomed apartments; Petain: four roomed apartment; Ferguson: four rooms, two baths, kitchen. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

91 Route Prosper Paris, Apartment 3. Two-roomed unfurnished flat, bathroom, kitchen, servant's room. New building. Near French tram and Settlement bus. No key-money. -2447

Unfurnished Houses

VACANT October 1. French Concession, six-roomed house, two bathrooms, guest's lavatory and garage. Some fixtures and fittings to be taken over at $3,500, monthly rent US$50. Address Box 1525, NCDN. -2479

HUNGJAO Road: Villa, eight rooms, garden, 4 mow, US$80. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -2538

TO LET, unfurnished, on long lease, in the French Concession, one large house standing in over five mow of land. Address Box 1536, NCDN. 10978

BEAUTIFUL large rooms with bathrooms, tennis lawns, Great Western Road. Apply Chinese Post Office Box 5022. -2512

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